

BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH.

VOLUME 1, NO. 111.]

BRAINERD, MINN., SATURDAY OCTOBER 12, 1901.

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S Premium Hams.	R Home Made Bread.
W Premium Bacon.	E Whole Wheat Bread.
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Limberger and Brick Cheese.
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ISSUE SECOND APPEAL

MISS STONE'S FRIENDS AGAIN
ASK AID IN RAISING THE
RANSOM.

HAVE BARELY HALF ENOUGH

The Balance Must Be Contributed
Quickly—Story of a Thirty Days'
Respite Absolutely Discredited in
the Best Informed Circles—If Money
Is Not Used It Will Be Returned to
Donors.

Boston, Oct. 12.—The misunderstanding existing in various parts of the country, indicated especially in private advices received here, as to progress of the fund to ransom Miss Stone, the missionary, is considered to be of sufficient reason for the issuance of another appeal for funds by the clergymen who signed the first one. The idea is to impress upon the people of America the danger which still threatens Miss Stone. The second appeal follows:

"To the People of America—The promptings of our hearts compel us to issue a second urgent appeal to the people of America to come to the rescue of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary now held captive by brigands in the Balkan mountains for a ransom of \$110,000. Nearly one-half that sum is yet to be raised. Private advices are to the effect that it was absolutely necessary to raise the full amount at once. The story of a 30 days' respite is absolutely discredited in the best informed circles. Information from Washington is that the outlook is far from being so reassuring as was hoped. The public should not be deceived by the idea that the American board as such will pay any of the ransom. It has officially declared that it could not, although the members have unanimously expressed sympathy with the movement. Will not pastors, tender-hearted women, patriotic men and representatives of commercial and financial activity everywhere aid in soliciting until the entire fund is in hand? A life is at stake, the life of a Christian, a missionary, a patriot and a noble American. All contributions should be sent direct to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 115 Devonshire street, Boston, or Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall street, New York. All money contributed will be returned to the donors in case its use is not necessary, or in the event of it being hereafter returned by or through the United States government."

HOLD TURKEY RESPONSIBLE.

Sultan Will Have to Pay for the Abduction of Miss Stone.

London, Oct. 12.—After detailing the history of the abduction of Miss Stone, The Spectator remarks:

"President Roosevelt and the Washington cabinet maintain justly that the sultan is responsible and it is his misgovernment which has provoked and protected brigandage, and they intend to demand reparation from the porte. It will not be limited, we imagine, to £25,000. The porte will be required to punish the authors of the outrage; and, as Turkey is sure to shuffle and America is tired of being played with, a naval demonstration is quite on the cards. The sultan will, of course, yield to the first show of force."

—The United States legation here.

CHADWICK A WITNESS

SAMPSON'S CHIEF OF STAFF BEFORE THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

COMMANDED THE NEW YORK

His Testimony Relates Largely to Dispatches Sent by the Admiral to Commodore Schley—The Story of the Secret Code Told—Witness Did Not Remember Having Communicated It to Captain Evans.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Captain F. E. Chadwick, who was in command of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, and who also was chief of the admiral's staff during the war with Spain, testified before the Schley naval court for a short time during the afternoon. He was the last witness called and when the court adjourned was still under cross examination by Mr. Rayner, who stated that he only had a few more questions to ask him. There was considerable interest in Captain Chadwick's appearance because of his close relationship to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron.

Captain Chadwick's testimony related very largely to dispatches sent by Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley while the latter lay off Cienfuegos in May, 1898, and to the code of signals agreed upon between Captain McCalla of the Marblehead and the Cuban forces operating near Cienfuegos. He said that this code had not been sent to Commodore Schley by dispatch because Captain McCalla had expected to join the commodore immediately and communicate them to him. He also told of being present at an interview between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in which the latter had expressed his intention to be loyal to the commander-in-chief. He related in detail the change of opinion concerning the whereabouts of Cervera's fleet by Admiral Sampson on May 21, between the sending of the two dispatches of that date by Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley, one of which was dated at Key West and the other at Havana. Captain Chadwick said he had not approved Admiral Sampson's dispatch of May 23 congratulating Commodore Schley on his accomplishments to that date. Five other new witnesses were heard during the day, two of them being officers of the New York.

Officers of the Massachusetts.

After several witnesses had been recalled to correct their testimony, Lieutenant Adelbert Althouse, formerly watch and division officer on the battleship Massachusetts, was called. He detailed the movements of that vessel in connection with the flying squadron. He said that at Cienfuegos the vessels lay six to ten miles out at night, going nearer in the daytime. On the day of the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon he had been in charge of the 8-inch turret of the Massachusetts. He said that the ship had not been to exceed three minutes in passing the entrance to the harbor on the first passage and that only two shots were then fired. The instructions were to make the range 7,000 yards, but the shots fell short and the range was increased on the return trip to 8,500 and then to 10,000 yards. Asked what was developed as to the strength of the land batteries by this reconnaissance he said that to his mind it was shown that they were very weak. They went in under orders to sink the Colon. The next witness was Lieutenant P. G. Dewey, a nephew of Admiral Dewey and a watch officer on the Massachusetts during the Spanish war. He placed the distance of the blockading line under Commodore Schley from the mouth of Santiago harbor from five to eight miles, the distance being about the same day and night. There was, he said, no particular formation of the vessels.

Regarding the bombardment of the Colon he said that all the shots fell short.

Enemy Could Have Escaped.

Lieutenant Dewey was then excused and Lieutenant Francis Boughter, division officer on the Marblehead during the blockade of Santiago by Admiral Schley, was called. He said that during that time the Marblehead and Vixen were on picket duty between the shore line and the line of the blockade, the Marblehead being stationed three miles from the shore and to the westward, six miles from the shore. He would not attempt to say how far outside the squadron was, but he could not see the ships after nightfall. The witness said that if the Spanish ships had come out at night and kept close to shore it would have been impossible to have seen them, provided they kept reasonably dark and quiet.

Lieutenant Ernest Bennett, flag lieutenant on the New York in 1898, testified that when the North Atlantic flying squadron arrived at Santiago the flying squadron was in irregular formation.

Lieutenant Charles C. Marsh, flag secretary to Admiral Sampson during the Spanish war, was called. His testimony was wholly in regard to messages from Sampson to Schley.

The last witness of the day was Captain French E. Chadwick, at present in command of the Newport naval

station. He was questioned by Mr. Hanna concerning the code of signals arranged by Captain McCalla of the Marblehead with the insurgent Cubans near Cienfuegos. He replied:

Story of the Secret Code.

"Captain McCalla arrived off the reefs of Key West at noon on May 19. He came on board and went down in the cabin and was there some little time with Admiral Sampson and myself. After coming on deck he spoke to me and said he had made an arrangement with the Cubans off Cienfuegos by which they could communicate with the ships. He said he did not care to have anything said about it as he was going back the next day and his would probably be the first ship there. He was accidentally delayed at Key West by his inability to get coal and water until the next day. So that instead of leaving on the 20th he left on the 21st."

The witness said the code was not reduced to writing. Captain McCalla was very anxious about it and seemed to think the Spaniards might get hold of it and make trouble for the Cubans. He had no recollection of communicating the code to anyone, but may have given it to Captain Evans. He did not communicate it to Commodore Schley because he supposed Captain McCalla would give it to all the ships off Cienfuegos himself. Commodore Schley left Key West some hours before Captain McCalla arrived there with his code of signals. Questioned concerning the interview between Schley and Sampson at Key West the witness said:

"My own distinct recollection in regard to a conversation was Commodore Schley's statement to the admiral that he desired to be perfectly loyal. He said that he was very pleased to be under his command and that he could be assured that he should be entirely loyal in all his conduct."

Schley Was Doubtful.

"Will you please state to the court what occurred during that interview. Was there anything said with regard to the feasibility of conducting a blockade off Santiago?"

"Yes. I remember Commodore Schley spoke in my presence, and I think to myself as he was leaving the ship, saying: 'You cannot blockade those ships in there if they want to come out.'"

Taking the witness for cross examination Mr. Rayner asked:

"Do you recollect the dispatch which will be found in the official report of Admiral Sampson, dated May 29, in which he congratulates Commodore Schley upon his success? I will read the dispatch: 'Congratulate you on success. Maintain close blockade at all hazards, especially at night, very little to fear from torpedo boat destroyers. Coal in open sea when conditions permit. Send ship to examine Guantanamo with view to occupying it as a base, coaling one heavy ship at a time. Appraise captured coal, use it if desired, and afterwards send ship in as prize.'"

"I remember that very well because I protested against his congratulations. I asked him why he persisted and he said, 'I want to encourage him.'"

"You recollect that because you protested against putting that in the dispatch?"

"I said that under the circumstances I thought it was improper."

Cervera at Santiago.

"You say that after the arrival of Captain McCalla information was received of the arrival of the Spanish squadron at Santiago. Will you kindly give us the information and from whom it came?"

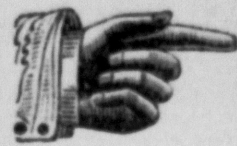
"The first intimation we had was by telegram from the navy department mentioning that the information may well be correct." Next day Lieutenant Commander Staunton was in Key West and he saw Captain Allen, who said that the evening before he had received confirmation from Havana that the Spanish squadron had gone into Santiago and he was only waiting until the evening of the 20th to have that corroborated, as the operator who sent the information only put himself in communication with our office in Key West once a day. Staunton came up to await a second telegram which corroborated the fact and which caused Admiral Sampson to believe that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago, and also caused him to write the second dispatch directing the movement toward Santiago. He intended the dispatch to be sent by the Marblehead. She, however, was delayed and the flagship got under way at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 21st and went over to Havana. From there he sent the Eagle and the Hawk with a copy of this dispatch and a supplementary dispatch to Commodore Schley, also with verbal instructions to the commanding officer of the Hawk to move at once toward Santiago."

At this point in Captain Chadwick's testimony the court adjourned for the day.

WILL ISSUE PASSEES.

Western Roads Decide Not to Abolish the System.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Railway passes will not be abolished Dec. 31 next. The plan to wipe them out of existence was killed at a meeting here of the executive officials of Western roads. The scheme to abolish passes in all probability will be resurrected about a year hence, as E. H. Harriman and other railway magnates are firmly imbued with the idea that the officers and employees of the railroads should pay regular rates when they travel, the same as all others. When a vote was taken on the question of abolishing passes nearly all the big roads voted in the affirmative and all the smaller roads voted against it.



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Will hold fire for two days, well lined, check draft in pipe and screw draft front.



WANTED BY THE NAVY

ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD'S ANNUAL REPORT TO SECRETARY LONG.

NEED MORE LINE OFFICERS

Not Enough to Man the Ships at Present, and in Three Years More Several New Vessels Will Be Completed.

Recommends the Increasing of the Number of Naval Cadets to Eight Hundred.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Admiral Crowninshield, who has already given warning to congress of the absolutely imperative need of the navy for more officers and men, now adds some startling figures to support his renewed recommendations. In his annual report to the secretary of the navy he says that if the department were called upon to man the ships for war service it could not meet the demand. There are not enough line officers to man the ships already constructed, when, in three years, the vessels now under construction shall have been completed, the number of officers necessary to man them and a few auxiliary vessels would be no less than 1,000, and the problem presented is how these officers can be secured in the short time remaining. At present the line of the navy under the personnel act, and as fed from Annapolis, is increasing only at the rate of 10 per year in number (40 officers being retired arbitrarily each year), which would make 30 for the three years. According to Admiral Crowninshield, the only remedy is to increase the number of cadets at the naval academy to not less than 800. It is recommended that beginning with the next congress there shall be allowed at the academy two naval cadets for every representative or delegate, two for each senator, one for the District of Columbia and ten at large annually, and that the course be limited to four years.

Another striking recommendation of Admiral Crowninshield under this head of personnel is that four vice admirals be created, reducing the number of rear admirals to 14 if necessary. It is said that the United States often has been placed in a humiliating position on important occasions abroad by reason of the low rank of its naval representatives. The report closes with an earnest recommendation for the creation of a national naval reserve.

PUT THE CHAPLAIN IN CHARGE.

Major Reade Discusses Post Exchanges and the Canteen.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Major General Otis makes two reports this year, having divided his time between two departments. As commander of the department of Dakota he alludes to the considerable reduction of his command, which was drawn upon from other quarters. One of the most interesting points in the report is a suggestion made by Major Philip Reade, Fourth Infantry, the inspector general of the department, to the effect that chaplains be placed in charge of the post exchanges and that the canteen be re-established in the interest of morals, temperance, discipline and health. Another suggestion is that a chiropractor be employed for each foot

regiment. He also recommends a renewal of the practice of inscribing on regimental colors the battles in which the regiments have participated in meritoriously.

DO NOT BELIEVE IT.

Surgeon General Sternberg's Report on the Army Canteen Questioned.

Pittsburg, Oct. 12.—The members of the permanent committee on temperance of the Presbyterian general assembly do not take kindly to the annual report of Surgeon General Sternberg. In it he declared: "Military officers may be said to be unanimous in their opinion that the steady decrease of late years of alcoholism in the regular army is mainly the result of the establishment of the post exchange or canteen at military posts." "I do not believe it," said William C. Lilly, treasurer of the committee. "The facts and figures and testimony in our possession as a committee refute the statement of Mr. Sternberg." One year ago the committee was very active in presenting petitions to congress against the canteen. Now it is preparing to wage a still more effective warfare against the repeal of the present canteen law.

THE LEADER MUST JIE.

Death Sentence Passed on Commandant Lotter, the Cape Rebel.

Middleburg, Cape Colony, Oct. 12.—Sentence of death has been passed upon Commandant Lotter, the Cape rebel, whose commando, composed almost wholly of rebels, was captured by Major Scobell south of Petersburg early last month. Lord Kitchener has confirmed the sentence. Five of Lotter's comrades have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life. One, a youth, has been sentenced to 20 strokes with the rod, to be followed by imprisonment until the close of the war.

Pennsylvania Fusion Completed.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 12.—The Democratic state committee met in this city and by an almost unanimous vote substituted the name of Elisha A. Coray, Jr., (Independent Republican) the Union party candidate for state treasurer, for that of Andrew J. Palm, the regular Democratic nominee for the same office. Mr. Palm withdrew from the ticket in the interest of fusion early this week and this meeting was called for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

Miller Gets a New Trial.

New York, Oct. 12.—The appellate division of the supreme court, Brooklyn, has handed down an opinion granting a new trial to William F. Miller, manager of the defunct Franklin syndicate of Brooklyn, which induced people to invest on promise of 520 per cent profit per annum. Miller was convicted on April 30, 1900, and sentenced to 10 years at hard labor in Sing Sing by County Judge Hurd.

Cortez Sentenced to Hang.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 12.—Gregorio Cortez, the Mexican outlaw for whom an exciting man hunt was kept up for two weeks in the lower Rio Grande valley last spring, was convicted at Karnes City of murdering Sheriff Morris of Karnes county and sentenced to hang.

Earl of Minto May Resign.

London, Oct. 12.—"We understand," says The Daily Chronicle, "that owing to friction with the ministry the Earl of Minto is not likely to complete his term as governor general of Canada. If he resigns the appointment will be offered to Baron de Blaquiere."

Aberdeen, Oct. 7.—Notwithstanding the very stormy weather and the fact that King Edward was indisposed last week his majesty and Queen Alexandra attended divine service Sunday at Uralie church. The king looked exceedingly well.

YALE'S BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Yale university is preparing to celebrate the bicentennial of her foundation, for it is exactly two centuries since the handful of ministers met in the town of Branford, Conn., to lay upon the table their scanty gift of books, each saying at the same time, "I give these volumes for the founding of a college in this colony." Great ceremonies and festivities, in which



PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

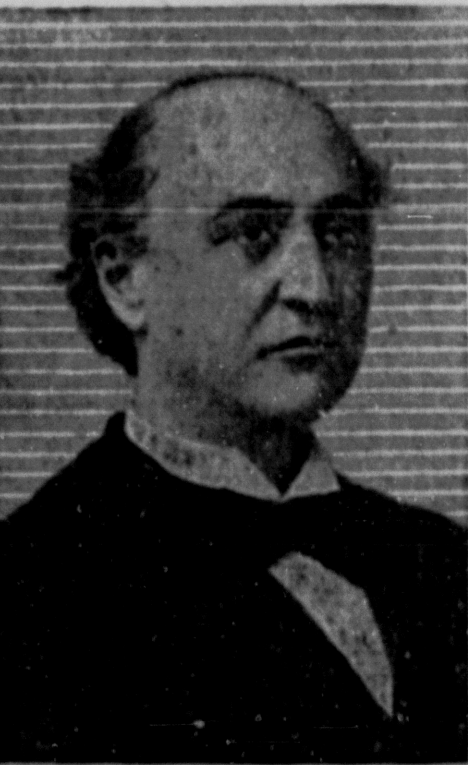
Many other colleges and universities will share, are being prepared for the coming event, which will last from Oct. 20 to Oct. 23.

Naturally all Yale men, alumni and undergraduates, are immensely interested in the coming celebration. Very many of the former, of whom there are in round numbers 11,000, are preparing to revisit the scenes of their college days, while the 2,500 students at the university and their 250 instructors are busy with plans to receive and welcome them and to help in the festivities. Judging from the number of graduates who have already reported to their class secretaries their intention of visiting Yale, the attendance will be very large. Conservative estimates place it at fully 7,000, and it is probable that over 10,000 Yale men will be in New Haven on the most important days. To these must be added a great number of their friends and families and sightseers. The representatives of colleges, American and foreign, of governments, state and national, and other distinguished personages will help to swell the crowd.

Recent occurrences have lent a melancholy interest to the fact that the late President McKinley had planned to attend the celebration, provided that he could have left Washington at that time. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay and other members of the cabinet have also promised their attendance and will undoubtedly be present.

The celebration will begin on Sunday and will close on the following Wednesday evening. A well balanced programme has been arranged, subject of course to possible slight alterations. On the first day, in the morning, a sermon will be delivered in Battell chapel by the Rev. Joseph Hopkins Twichell of the Yale corporation. In the afternoon Professor Emeritus George P. Fisher will deliver an address on "Yale in Its Relation to Christian Theology and Missions." The exercises of the day will be closed by an organ recital in Battell chapel by Professors Sanford and Jepson.

Monday, Oct. 21, the exercises will be opened with an address by Thomas Thacher of New York on "Yale in Its Relation to Law." Professor William H. Welch (Yale, 1876) of Johns Hopkins university will tell of the past, present and future of his alma mater in its relation to medical science. In the afternoon, in Battell chapel, President Hadley will formally welcome the guests, and a number of distinguished



JUSTICE DAVID BREWER.

[Who delivers the commemorative address.] visitors will respond. This will be followed by a reception in the art school by the president and his wife.

Monday evening's celebration will wind up with a great torchlight procession of the alumni and undergraduates. In this Yale men of all ages expect to renew their youth, for no less than 6,000 of them will be in line. Twelve bands from New York city and New

England have been engaged. Barges, floats and spectacles without number will make the night not only vociferous, but brilliant. Humorous features will abound, but a more serious aspect will be given to the parade by the presence of bodies of students costumed to represent various periods in Yale history. The great body of the alumni will march in Yale blue caps and gowns. The parade will be reviewed by President Hadley and other officers.

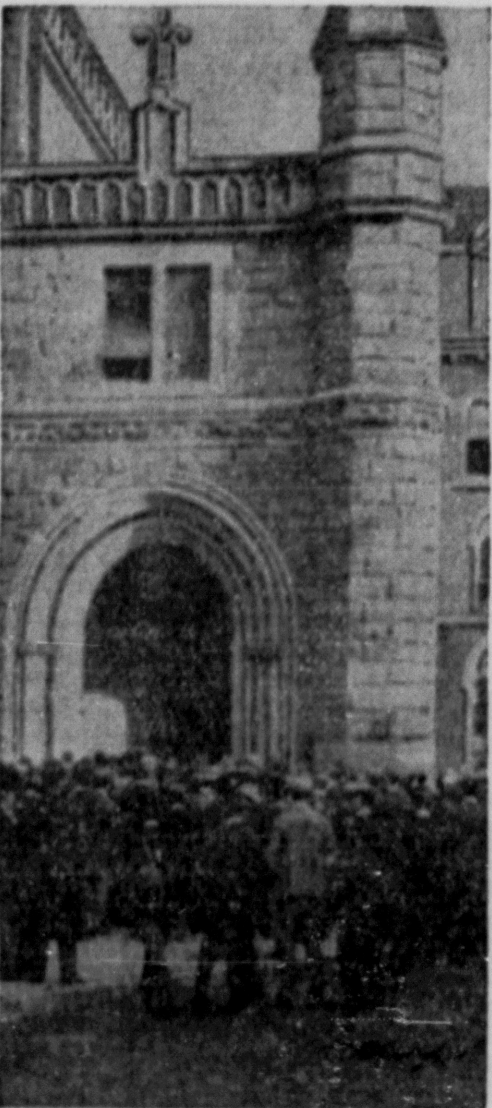
On Tuesday there will be more addresses showing Yale's relations to various branches of advanced thought, and in the afternoon will take place the only two athletic features of the bicentennial. A football match between the varsity team and one from Bates college, a regularly scheduled game, will be the principal attraction. The majority of Yale men desire to leave Yale's interest in athletics in the background during the celebration and to emphasize the other features of university life. Following the Bates game a team of men picked from old wearers of the blue will do battle with this year's eleven.

Later on Tuesday afternoon the Gounod society and the New Haven Symphony orchestra will render Professor Parker's famous oratorio, "Hera Novissima," in the Hyperion theater, and the day's festivities will conclude with student dramatic performances and singing on the campus.

This will be one of the most unique features of the celebration. The stage will slope so that an unobstructed view can be obtained from every seat, and the seating arrangements will be on a large scale, as over 6,000 Yale graduates will have to be accommodated. So great has been the call for seats that those in charge of the exhibition have decided to provide for Yale graduates alone, and even then it is expected that many will not be able to secure accommodation.

While the full programme has not been announced, it is known that several historic scenes and student customs will be presented. There will in all be about a dozen scenes, grave and gay, ranging from the founding of Yale and the execution of Nathan Hale to the fight at Saybrook. Those who will take part in these have been burrowing for weeks into Yale's history, and the representations are sure to be accurate.

Wednesday, Oct. 23, is commemoration day. The exercises will begin with a procession of guests, graduates and



ENTRANCE TO BATTELL CHAPEL, YALE.

students. In the morning Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court (Yale, 1836) will deliver the commemorative address. Edmund Clarence Stedman, the eminent poet and critic, who is also a Yale man, will read an ode. President Hadley will then confer the honorary degrees. In the afternoon the Boston Symphony orchestra will give a concert. Some of the new university buildings will be decorated, and the celebration will end with a farewell reception by President and Mrs. Hadley in the new university hall, which will then be opened for the first time.

Only a bare outline can be given of the celebrations that have been planned. Literary, historical, musical and other features replete with interest will abound and will be carried out to perfection. A specially selected list of original volumes by prominent members of the faculty is in course of publication. There will be an exhibition of all the textbooks used at the college since 1701. An exhibition of relics of famous sons of Yale and an art collection are among the other promised features of the bicentennial.

Decorations and illuminations involving lavish expenditure have been planned, and this part of the festivities is certain of success. Everywhere the college color will predominate, for it is to do unprecedented honor to the blue that Yale men and their guests will assemble at the university.

Waiting For a Rise.

There is a remarkable wheat stack on a farm near Stradbroke, England. It was built in 1873, and the owner made a vow that he would never thrash it until it realized 25 shillings a sack, a price which has never been offered. The stack stands on an iron support two feet from the ground and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is estimated that the stack contains 250 bushels.

TWO QUEER LAKES.

The Boden Sea in Switzerland and Lake Wetter in Sweden.

Lake Wetter, one of the links in the waterway between Stockholm and Gothenburg, is a beautiful sheet of water lying in the center of a group of lofty hills and is noted for several remarkable peculiarities. There is no bottom at one place—at least, none has ever been found—and a belief widely prevails that it is connected by an underground passage with the Boden sea in Switzerland.

It is asserted that when there is a storm on one of these lakes the other is agitated, and that when the water in one is low the same conditions exist in the other. There is also a story that corpses in Swiss costume have come to the surface on Lake Wetter, and that bodies of men who have been drowned in Wetter have been recovered in the Boden sea. Other evidences are found in the occasional appearance of timber and vegetation that do not grow in this locality, but are common in Switzerland.

Scientific men, however, dispute the theory and ridicule the stories that are told by the peasants. It is admitted, however, by every one that the extraordinary phenomena of mirage have frequently been observed upon Lake Wetter, so much so as to attract the observations of the entire population for miles around, creating consternation among the ignorant peasants and awe and wonder among all thoughtful people. Marching armies of cavalry, infantry and artillery, with banners and glittering weapons, have appeared upon the surface of the lake; churches, palaces, castles and ships have been seen to rise from the water and remain in view for hours; caravans of camels have crossed from shore to shore within full view of multitudes of people in their right minds and without ordinary superstitions.—Chicago Herald.

How the Sea Retains Its Life.

One of the reasons formerly urged against the existence of living creatures in the abysses of the ocean was the supposed absence of oxygen there. It was deemed impossible that any considerable quantity of oxygen could exist at great depths, but recent discoveries have shown that there is no lack of oxygen even at the greatest depths. The explanation is that the cold water of the polar regions, charged with oxygen from the atmosphere, creeps along the bottom toward the equator from both poles, and thus carries a supply of oxygen over the whole vast floor of the oceans. The surface water moves toward the poles, and so a great system of circulation exists. "Were it not for this world circulation," says Professor C. C. Nutting, "it is altogether probable that the ocean would in time become too foul to sustain animal life, at least in its higher manifestations, and the sea, the mother of life, would itself be dead."

The "Motion" Was a Beggar.

Fulton one time went to see a perpetual motion machine, having a friend with him. After sitting and listening and looking intently for a few minutes Fulton's sensitively accurate ear and eye told him that the machinery showed the recurring alteration of comparative speed and slowness which always comes from a crank turned by hand.

In spite of the opposition of the enraged exhibitor, Fulton and his friend seized the machine, jerked away the table it stood on, found that a cord led through one leg and away under the floor, and following the track into the back yard they found the "motion," a venerable beggar seated on a stool munching away at a crust and grinding at a crank.

His Apology.

Once two gentlemen attended a temperance meeting and, on returning home by a dark and narrow lane, were thrown out of their conveyance. The incident was reported in the local paper and the account closed with the words, "Fortunately, both men were sober."

The editor received an angry letter from one of the gentlemen concerned, with a request for an apology. He was equal to the occasion. "In our account of the unfortunate accident to Messrs. —," wrote the editor, "we stated that fortunately both men were sober. It appears this statement has given great offense. We therefore beg to withdraw it."

The Bell.

It is not alone the composition which determines the quality of a bell; very much depends upon its shape. Moreover, the proportions between its height, width and thickness are all to be taken into consideration. The dimensions, roughly stated, which are deemed to be the best for large bells are one-fifth of the diameter in thickness and twelve times the thickness in height.

THE DAYLIGHT IS GONE.

Come, dearest, the daylight is gone,
The stars are unveiling to thee;
Come, wander, my loved one, alone,
If alone thou wouldst call it with me.

Let us go where the wild flowers bloom
Amid the soft dew of the night,
Where the orange dispels its perfume
And the rose speaks of love and delight.

Remember, love, I must soon leave thee
To wander mid strangers alone;
As ere thy sweet smile will not greet me
Nor thy gentle voice at morn.

But, oh, 'twill be sweet to remember
That though I am far, far from thee,
Thine hand of fate only can sever
Thy lasting affection for me.

THREE TALL STORIES.

Incidents With Endings Contrary to All Human Experience.

"I have got just \$3,000 to spend in building a house," said the confiding man who had dropped into the office of the architect, "and I want you to draw me the plans for a good two story frame dwelling that can be built for that sum, counting materials, work and all."

So the architect drew the plans and specifications for a \$3,000 house, and the man subsequently built it for that sum, with \$6.37 to spare, which he spent in giving the architect a dinner at a down town restaurant.

A woman awoke in the middle of the night with a shriek.

"John," she cried to her husband, "my sister Jane is dead! I know it! I have just had a frightfully vivid dream about her."

But her husband quieted her, and presently she went to sleep, her cheeks still wet with tears.

Then he noted the exact hour at which his wife had had her dream.

The next day, as can be verified by anybody who is skeptical, no messenger of any sort came with a telegram containing the sad news of the death of her sister Jane, who, at last accounts, was still alive and well.

"Curses on my folly!" suddenly exclaimed Mr. J Robinson when about half way down town.

It was a beautiful day, and there was not a cloud in the sky.

He had donned his high silk hat and forgotten his umbrella.

Still—mark the statement—it did not rain.

In fact, it didn't rain for nearly two weeks after that.—Chicago Tribune.

It's All In the Breathing.

The splendid results of high altitude in the treatment of tuberculosis have not been due to any curative constituent of the atmosphere or any peculiarity of temperature, but entirely to decreased barometric pressure upon the external surface, compelling a greater expansion of the chest, opening up a larger surface for the interchange of gases and consequently a greater oxygenation of the blood. It is self evident, then, that the forced distention of the lungs and bronchi in those who live in high altitudes alone confers immunity against the disease.

The exercises available to produce better respiration are very numerous and varied, but the underlying principle is simply to bring into more vigorous play the muscles which expand the thorax and at the same time excite deep, full and free breathing—to bring the vital force of the lung to its maximum.—Parker Murphy in Albany Medical Annals.

Then the Lady Blushed.

It is a mistake to presume upon the misfortunes of others, as the following shows: A gentleman who had been afflicted with deafness returned home from a visit to London, and soon after went to call upon a lady of his acquaintance.

He found her at home, and with her a cousin of hers, who was also paying her a visit. The hostess received him with politeness and introduced him to her cousin, but to her introduction she added in a perfectly audible tone, "He's a good man enough, but he's terribly stupid and as deaf as a post."

The gentleman colored. "I may be stupid," he said, "but I am no longer as deaf as a post, for I have been cured during my absence and can hear as well as anybody."—London Fun.

Women Live Longer Than Men.

In the tropics it is a recognized fact that the duration of life among women is much longer than among men, and the causes which contribute to this end seem to hold good for all climates. A well known medical expert on the subject of colonial life maintains that exposure to fatigue, chills, irregular meals and the frequent taking of alcohol account for men dying quicker in the tropics than women, who avoid all these causes. And unquestionably the same reasons have contributed to female longevity in this country, but the balance of life will be more evenly adjusted in another generation or two, since women are more and more entering into competition with men every day.

In Death's Head Valley

By ANDREW BROSON

When Jessie's father, Simon Ogilvie, acquired his coffee estate on the summit of Santa Nita, Colombia, South America, in the central Andes, he knew little of the climate he was about to face, and Jessie knew less. But he was a brave man and "faced the music" gayly and made a lot of money, while Jessie seemed to find nights of thunderstorm and days of steamy heat agree with her perfectly. Not a girl in all Colombia half so fair as she, with her black hair and brown eyes and 5 feet 11 inches of noble young womanhood.

She was loved "passionately madly" by two men, "madly passionately" by seventeen others and quietly and undemonstratively by a twentieth. The two "passionate mad" adorers were Spanish-Colombians, Pedro and Fernando by name. The seventeen "mad passionate" ones didn't count. The undemonstrative one was Algie Bruce, and he was the only one of whom Jessie appeared to take any notice at all, and that seemed only a contemptuous notice.

"He is so tame," she would say to her father.

"He's a good deal of a man for all that," her father would reply, with a quiet smile.

Pedro and Fernando had been bosom friends till Jessie came. Then they immediately became bosom enemies. Twice under the cover of darkness had Pedro sought Fernando's life with his glittering forest knife. Thrice had Fernando hessed an awful vow straight into Pedro's face that the day he (Pedro) won the love of Jessie would be his last! They watched her wherever she went. Did she appear on the doorstep of her father's wooden house they would spring from behind trees and help her into her saddle. Did she come climbing up the mountain with water from the well, they would scamper down to relieve her of her pails. And of an evening, while she would be singing ballads to her father in the drawing room, they would be flattening their noses against the window, hissing forth their love for her and their hate for each other, and finally turning, with a roar of disgust, and burying their fingers in each other's throats. They were a nice, engaging couple.

It was a May morning. After a night of equatorial thunderstorm, the sun was shining gloriously upon a world of green hill and forest, and far away in Venezuela gleamed the white heights of the Sierra Nevada wrapped in their mantle of eternal snow. Jessie stepped forth from the house, a basket in one hand and a pair of large scissors in the other, and in the same moment Pedro and Fernando also sprang forth, the one from behind a large aloe, the other from the shadow of a pile of deal boxes.

"Where are you going?" shouted the two ruffians as gently as possible.

"Where neither of you cowards will follow me," laughed the girl.

"I would follow you to —!"

Pedro screamed, stopping abruptly.

"So would I!" yelled Fernando.

"Where are you going?"

"To gather orchids in Death's Head valley," replied the girl, still smiling.

The two men started and their brown faces turned a little pale.

"I saw a patch on one of the trees looking down from my window last evening, and I'm going to have it."

"But it's certain death!" shouted the two men.

"Not it!" said Jessie. "I'll come back safely, you'll find."

"You shan't go!" hissed Pedro, advancing, but Jessie fixed her brown eyes steadily upon him, and her shoulders went back, and her right arm was raised slowly. She seemed about to brush him from her path, and he retreated with a muttered apology.

At that moment Algie strolled on the lawn, ceremoniously raised his big linen cap and said in that elaborately courteous voice of his, "Good morning, Miss Jessie. Can I be of any use?"

"I am going for some orchids down in Death's Head valley," she said. "You can come with me if you are not afraid."

"I slept there last night," said Algie calmly.

Jessie gave a look at the other two, who were glaring with hate at Algie, then turned to the young American and started off with him down the hill.

Pedro hissed an oath at Fernando, who shouted back a curse. Then the two closed and fought each other with knives till Mr. Ogilvie

came out and drove them away with a whip.

Only those who have been in Death's Head valley know what sort of a place it is. At the bottom of it the Rio Cauca runs rapidly along between its banks and bowlders, hissing and foaming and roaring, and in the quiet backwater of the river lie hungry alligators, waiting for something fleshy to take a snap at. Snakes of all lengths between six inches and fifteen feet lie sleeping in the long, moist grass; mosquitoes in myriads buzz and sting; long lizards skurry up and down the smooth trunks of the trees, and the monotonous sss-k-rrr of the "scissor grinder" sounds all day in the thick roof of foliage overhead. It is not a nice place for a Sunday school picnic, and long before Jessie had reached the bottom she had begun to wish she hadn't come, but the calm young man beside her made her feel ashamed of owning up.

They walked beside the river, and little, lobsterlike black insects crawled up their limbs and gave both of them agony. They entered an open glade, and a ferocious snake suddenly reared up before them and was only dodged with difficulty, Algie giving him a crack on the head with his stick as he passed that left him powerless for all further malice in this world. Wherever they went they encountered fresh dangers, and all the while, unseen and unknown by either of them, a big leopard was stealthily dogging their steps, keeping artfully in the shadow, but with eyes that ever burned and glared—two circles of green malignant fire.

At last they reached the tree on whose topmost branches were blooming the orchids Jessie had seen.

"How high they are!" said the girl, looking up. "I thought the tree was quite a short one."

"Not too high for me," answered Algie, preparing to climb.

"No, no; don't attempt it," cried the girl. "Half the branches seem rotten. You might fall and be killed."

"And what if I were? Who would miss me? Not a soul!" And he gave a short laugh that was a little bitter.

"Do you say that because I brought you down here?" asked Jessie slowly.

"I never dared to think of you as taking the smallest interest in me one way or the other."

"Why?" asked Jessie, making the soft eyes at him. And the leopard behind, seeing them thus absorbed in one another, crept a little nearer.

"Don't look at me like that!" cried Algie, as her face suddenly paled and her eyes opened wide with horror.

"Turn quickly," whispered Jessie. But she was too late. The beast was upon him, its claws in his shoulders, and its teeth in his neck. He turned and writhed, but the brute stuck to him; he gave the stick to Jessie, and, with scream upon scream, she struck it on the head again and again, while the blood poured down the lad's shoulders, and his strength was visibly ebbing away. At last she brought the cudgel down upon the animal's head with a force that broke its skull, and it relinquished its hold and fell to the earth dead, and Algie fell back upon it in a swoon.

Jessie knelt beside him, wiped the blood from his face and neck and bathed him with water from the river. Hour after hour passed, and though he opened his eyes and spoke to her he was utterly unable to rise. At last the sun set, the forest darkened, the lantern flies began to dart hither and thither and all the strange sounds of the night commenced. Then Jessie began to tremble, and a tear fell upon the lad's face.

"I feel as though I were dying," he murmured faintly.

"No," cried Jessie, and leaped to her feet. "Help! Help!" she screamed at the top of her voice. "Help! Help! Help!" And the echoes died away in the blackness of the night.

"Goodby," whispered Algie. "Will you kiss me once?"

She stooped and pressed her lips against his, and his head fell back.

But he was not dead. Oh, dear, no! That kiss, with the magic force that a kiss may have, had revived him, put life into him, set the blood running fast once more, and presently he raised his head again and said:

"Jessie!"

"Yes, darling."

"I believe I shall live."

"Thank God!" And she kissed him again.

Then came a great noise of men calling and a great flashing of big lamps and a wild cry in a woman's voice, and half an hour later Algie was being borne back to Santa Nita, his hand held by Jessie.

And sometimes now he tells his bouncing boys of the night he and their mother once spent in the Colombian forest. But Jessie listens to it with fear and trembling.—Chicago Tribune.

We can move the
MONEY
Easier than the
Goods.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE!

To miss this money
Saving opportunity
Will mean
Punishment
To Your Purse.

Beginning Oct. 15th

And Continuing Until

Saturday, November 2nd

We will inaugurate the greatest Removal and Slaughter Sale that has ever been heard of in the history of this Great Northwest. This may seem an exaggerated and broad statement to those who are not as yet familiar with our Magnificent and Mammoth Stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, which sparkle with luster and beauty. But we assure you that if you will but call and examine our stock, compare quality and prices you will beyond a doubt become one in the great army of those who are made happy by purchasing Clothing and Furnishing Goods of the

LION CLOTHING COMPANY

The fact that we will occupy the SPALDING BUILDING, opposite the New Park Opera House, has perhaps come to your notice some time ago, and in order to link New Goods with new quarters we feel it our duty to carry on this Great Removal and Slaughter Sale, as stated above, that we may cross the new threshold with a clean and new stock. Prices and quality will not be taken into consideration during this Great Sale. Every dollar's worth of Merchandise **MUST BE SOLD** regardless of cost or value. We can move the money easier than the goods, while on the other hand you can better afford to carry the goods than your money at the low prices we quote.



Men's Suits

200 men's black worsted suits all sizes, regular price \$8.50, at this removal sale.... **\$4.50**

250 men's merchant tailor garments, in fancy worsted, all wool, serge linings, made up in the very latest style, regular price, \$15.00 to \$18.00, at this removal sale, while they last.... **\$12.75**

350 men's grey worsted suits, in stripes and checks, were sold for \$10.75 at this removal sale, **\$6.75** only

Boys' Long

Pants Suits

A big line of Boys' Long Pants Suits in Scotch cassimeres, sizes from 10 to 19, will be sold at this **\$2.85** removal sale for.....



Overcoats

200 men's beaver overcoats, sizes, from 36 to 42, regular price \$10.00, at this removal sale, while they last.... **\$5.75**

150 men's grey overcoats, in the very latest style, regular price \$15.00, at this removal sale, while they last.... **\$8.75**

150 men's all wool Kersey overcoats, in the very latest make, all wool, clay worsted lining and satin yoke, regular price \$18.00, at this removal sale.... **\$10.75**

Furnishing Goods

1 lot of men's black pants, Rockford cords, all wool, regular price \$5.00 to \$6.00, at this removal **\$2.90** sale.....

1 lot of men's pants, in grey striped worsted, regular price \$3.00 to 3.50, at this removal sale, while they last.... **\$2.50**



Men's Ulsters

350 Men's Irish Frieze Ulsters, regular \$8 and \$10, at this **\$5.75** removal sale.....

Furnishing Goods

1 lot of men's scotch wool pants, sold the world over for \$2.00 and \$2.50, at this removal sale for **\$1.50** only.....

1 lot of men's cotton worsted pants, regular price \$1.00 and 1.25, **69c** at this removal sale.....

Men's heavy fleece lined underwear, formerly sold for 50c, at this **35c** sale.....

Men's black striped working shirts, formerly sold for 50c, at this **39c** removal sale.....



Our Special Offer

We will sell during our removal sale the little three-piece "manly" suit, same style as cut, in strictly all wool up-to-date patterns, which are a rare bargain at \$1.50, at this **\$1.50** removal sale.....

Furnishing Goods

Men's all wool over shirts, in assorted colors, regular price \$1.75 and \$2.00, at this removal **\$1.25** sale.....



A Snap For \$1.50

This Scotch tweed knee pants suit, double-breasted coats, made up in elegant style, beautiful patterns, sizes from 8 to 16, worth \$2.50, at this removal sale, **\$1.50** only.....

Furnishing Goods

A big line of children's all wool sweaters..... **45c**



Klondike Reefers

Are another new feature to be added to the wearing apparel of little men for the fall and winter season. You will find a new and complete assortment of these nobby little coats at our store, in various colors and all sizes. Call and see them.

Furnishing Goods

A big line of men's sweaters from \$1.50 to..... **65c**

LION CLOTHING CO.,

Fifth Street, Two Doors South of Stratton Hotel,

Brainerd, Minnesota.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

BY INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

E. C. GRIFFITH, City Editor.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd, Minn., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Week.....Ten Cents
One Month.....Forty Cents
One Year.....Four Dollars

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

Weather.

Rain and cooler tonight. Partly cloudy Sunday.

Is Admiral Schley in arrears in his subscription account to the Duluth News-Tribune.

When one Hennepin county official meets another now the usual salutation is "Good morning, have you disgorged yet?"

The Red Wing Republican opines that W. B. Mitchell chose a poor way of getting even with the board of control by resigning.

A MOVEMENT is now on foot for the liberation of Emmett Dalton from the Kansas penitentiary and the St. Louis Globe Democrat remarks that "those Younger chicks are promptly coming home to roost."

SENATOR QUARLES has discovered after a thorough investigation that "the noble red man" is having too soft a snap and that hereafter he should be made to hustle for a living instead of being furnished with grub, blankets, rifles, ammunition and idleness by Uncle Sam.

The salary of the mayor of Duluth is now a comfortable one, says Henry Truelsen, and with that in view he is a candidate for the position. The St. Cloud Journal-Press insinuates that if the salary is of any considerable amount, Henry's ability is not commensurate with it.

THERE is a man up at Moorhead, who is liable to go broke today if the general public responds to his invitation. Ole A. Berg settled in that city 20 years ago and he proposes to celebrate the occasion of the anniversary by giving free drinks to anyone who calls at his saloon all day long.

Those paying their taxes in two installments should not forget that the second installment must be in the hands of the treasurer on or before the evening of Oct. 31st., if they wish to escape the 10 per cent penalty. Checks mailed on the last day will be ineffective unless they reach the treasurer's office before evening according to a ruling of the attorney general. The treasurer has no option in regard to the addition of the penalty as the law is mandatory.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

A carload of seats for the new opera house arrived in the city this morning.

Rev. Roderick J. Mooney has returned from a business trip to the Twin cities.

H. Linneman returned from the north this morning having enjoyed a pleasant hunt.

Mrs. S. L. Sleeper left this afternoon for a visit with friends and relatives in Duluth.

Banker A. F. Ferris and a party of friends are enjoying a few days hunt at his club house near Backus.

The Twentieth Century club gave a very pleasant dancing party last night in Walker hall. There were about twenty couple present.

The funeral over the remains of the late Addie Briggs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Briggs, was held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence.

W. H. Sherradan, Chas. T. Rogers and George M. Entrick, of Omaha, composed a party which has gone up the Minnesota & International for a few days hunt.

Judge McClenahan leaves the first of the week for Aitkin where he will convene a term of court for that county. The calendar is a large one and the term will be rather busy.

This morning at the court house H. Christianson, trustee of the Parker Waite estate, sold some of the land and chattels belonging to the estate. Attorney C. W. Stilson, of Duluth was also present.

Mrs. Dr. Williams, of New York, is a guest in the city of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gemmell. Mr. and Mrs. Gemmell and their guest returned from the north this morning where they had been for a day or two.

D. M. Clark left this afternoon for St. Paul on business.

Rev. Roderick J. Mooney left this afternoon for Fargo for a visit.

E. M. Brown left this afternoon for Minneapolis to spend Sunday.

J. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, is in the city looking after his business interests.

Carroll Curo went out to Jenkins yesterday to visit over Sunday with his parents.

F. H. Huntley went to Minneapolis this afternoon to spend Sunday with his family.

W. B. Jones, who has been in the city on business, returned to his home at Sylvan lake this afternoon.

James McPherson was operated on at the Northern Pacific Sanitarium Thursday for appendicitis. He is doing very well and will pull through all right.

Mrs. Hugh Griffith arrived in the city this afternoon from Minneapolis to visit with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Griffith. Mrs. Griffith is Mr. Griffith's mother.

Mrs. W. C. Humes, arrived in the city this afternoon from Seneca, Kan., to join her husband who has accepted a position at the Northern Pacific shops. They will make their home in this city in the future.

Monday evening the R. N. A. will entertain the M. W. A. and their ladies. A good musical program has been prepared, after which there will be dancing and refreshments. All members are requested to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Koepnick and children left this afternoon for Verdale, where they expect to make their home in the future. Mr. Koepnick has decided to open a horse-shoeing shop at that place, having closed out his business here.

Last evening, the freshman class of the Brainerd high school, with a few invited guests, met at the home of Miss Laura E. Wagar and spent a very pleasant evening. John Bye favored the crowd with two very pretty selections. Refreshments were served at 10 o'clock and between 11 and 12 o'clock the happy crowd returned to their respective homes.

This morning W. H. Hill came in from Neutral with quite a curiosity. It was in the shape of a white grub, one of the common variety, which had dried and had been transformed by nature into a plant. At least the member of the bug family had growing from its carcass a plant of some kind, which, when it was found, Mr. Hill avers, was green and luxuriant. The stems of the plant remain intact and it is certainly a curious sight.

O. P. B. Nettleton reports the following recent sales: Ole H. Amundt's five-room cottage, 816 Sixth avenue N. E. Brainerd, sold to Chas. Hegblom, \$675; the H. C. Miller property 723, south Eight street sold to H. J. Hotchkiss, \$650. Mr. Nettleton has rented his new four-room cottage in Southeast Brainerd, on Pine street to Frank E. Wilson, who with his charming bride will occupy it at once for their home.

A Distinguished Party.

Colonel John S. Cooper of Chicago, of national park fame, has been at Cass Lake accompanied by a party of friends, including F. W. Peck, ex-world's fair commissioner, C. I. Peck and wife, Messrs. Spaulding and Winfield Peck and John Porte.

The gentlemen were guests at Judith's lodge, and remained for several days, visiting many points of interest thereabouts.

Colonel Cooper finds nothing but opposition there to the park proposition, and declares the people of Cass Lake do not understand the condition and the great benefits that would accrue to citizens if the park was established.

Colonel Cooper and his companions are not accompanied by any congressional representatives. It looks as though the park scheme had been "passed up" by all except the colonel and his immediate friends.

We want to ask all who want to study Gregg shorthand this winter to begin next Monday evening if possible. We are just organizing a new class.

BRAINERD BUSINESS COLLEGE, NIGHT SCHOOL.

Rare Chance to Get a Home.

Pay \$50, \$75 or \$100 now, then pay monthly no more than you now pay for rent for a few years. New and other houses contracted on these terms. Houses bought for cash and sold on time as above.

P. B. NETTLETON,
Palace hotel.

Neighborhood Gossip.

Mrs. Jos. W. Otto, of Long Prairie, is dead.

Moorhead tax levy has been fixed at 24 mills.

Henry Truelsen is a candidate for mayor of Duluth.

Chas. White was indicted at Devils Lake for bootlegging.

Alderman Muntzinger, of St. Cloud, is dangerously ill.

The free delivery system of West Superior is to be extended.

Ada's Park hotel has been leased by E. C. Hawkins, of Arvilla.

The North Dakota Synod convened at Grand Forks Wednesday.

Mr. John C. Grenno and Miss Edith Dower were married at Staples.

City Attorney Sullivan, of Stillwater, has returned from Alaska.

A district convention of the W. R. C. will be held at Austin, Oct. 17.

A fine brick residence belonging to Anton Temprell, burned near Perz.

It is said the new Palmer House at Sauk Centre is the finest in the land.

Joseph Manning, charged with robbery at Moorhead, has been held to the grand jury.

James Cortland, of Moorhead, has a bullet wound in the arm and claims to have been held up.

Veterans, of Minneapolis, decide they do not want the national G. A. R. convention next year.

Game Warden Walker, at Alexandria, captured and confiscated two gill nets in Lake Darling.

Joseph Stanley, a laborer, was found dead in the basement of Moe & Co's. store in Moorhead.

Dr. Little, a veterinarian of Sauk Centre, has been held to the grand jury on the charge of adultery.

The contract has been let for the construction of a new bridge across the Mississippi, at Grand Rapids.

Patrolman Hawkins, of West Superior, has been suspended for two months on account of drunkenness.

Claude Hewett tells the Owatonna Evening Journal something about his experience as a soldier in the Philippines.

CRUSHED BY CABOOSE.

Details of the Sudden Death of John Hoffoss, Account of Which was Given Yesterday.

The following from the Minneapolis Journal gives some of the details of the killing of John Hoffoss, well known in this city:

John Hoffoss, 2531 Polk street, a Soo freight conductor, was killed at Jesse Junction, Cooke county, Wis., this morning. He was crushed beneath the overturned caboose of his train. Death was instantaneous.

Hoffoss was standing on the rear platform of the way car while the train was switching in the yards. The car was backed onto a stub track which abutted the depot platform. It was sent with such force that when it ran into the upraised rails intended to prevent cars running into the station, it toppled over on its side. The conductor was thrown from the platform and the car fell upon him.

The latest fads in Walrus, Seal and Morocco ladies' purses at H. P. Dunn & Co's.

Contractor Krentz will put on your storm windows and do other work preparatory to winter. Call him up. Tel. 138-3.

D. M. Clark & Co. sell Sewing Machines on small payments.

New line of trunks at D. M. Clark & Co.

CURBSTONE CHAT.

Chief Nelson. It is particularly quiet in police circles.

Master Mechanic Bean: We are still short of help and would like to get some good men immediately.

Prof. Vath: The business college is a great success this year and I will have to get more room for the night schools.

Prof. J. A. Wilson: We are going to have a teacher's meeting in this city in the near future. I am now arranging the program.

Judge McClenahan: It is a question in my mind whether the city can legally lease the entire dam from the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company. The leasing or the purchase of the dam should only be done after deliberate consideration, as it is a very important matter.

Do you want to buy a range? Old stoves taken as part payment, see D. M. Clark & Co.

OFFICERS QUICKLY

NIP IT IN THE BUD.

Some Undesirable People are Requested to Absent Themselves from City.

PACKED UP AND LEFT TOWN.

Colored Lass Becomes Obstreperous and Goes After Hubbie With a Vengeance.

"Jus one year from today das goin to be somthin happn to you," was the ejaculation with which Chief of Police Nelson was greeted last night by a dusky colored matron, who had hailed from Minneapolis but a short time ago, as he called on her at her room on Third street and served notice on her that her presence around these parts was not desired.

Chief Nelson and officer Derocher nipped in the bud a dive that it is thought would have been a disgrace to the city, and under orders from Mayor Halsted the denizens were given until this noon to vacate. Joseph Hook, said to be from Minneapolis, a colored man who has been about the city, is supposed to have been one of the chief actors but the interest in the little comedy which has been going the rounds for the past two or three days centered about Mrs. Hook, and she it was who accosted the chief last night, when he made his official call.

The Hooks came to this city and rented a house on Third street. They were accompanied by a colored girl and the officials looked suspiciously upon the trio as they began to get busy buying furniture etc. The mayor got ear of the matter and rather than permit them to get a chance to establish themselves, ordered them out of town.

It is said that, in fact it is the story of Hook himself, that Mrs. Hook was out with a razor last night and threatened to carve him up right. She got a little too much of the liquid which has bad effects and at once passed into a supernatural state and saw things that looked crispy and looked upon the officers and her husband with a repugnant air. Anyway they had to get out of the house bag and baggage, and this afternoon were packed off to other fields more impregnated with channels not hectoring by moral discipline.

WHERE TO WORSHIP.

Swedish Lutheran church: Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 12 m.; evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. J. A. Johnson, pastor.

St. Francis Catholic church: Early mass 8:30 a. m.; high mass 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 2 o'clock p. m.; vespers and benediction 8 o'clock p. m.; mass on week days 7:30 a. m., except on Tuesdays and Saturdays, when mass is at St. Joseph's hospital. Rev. D. W. Lynch, pastor.

First M. E. church: Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; Sunday school at 12. The pastor will preach.

Peoples church: Morning service at 10:45; Sunday school at 12; evening service at 8 o'clock. Rev. Allen Clark, pastor.

Presbyterian church: Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 8; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 o'clock. No preaching morning or evening. Rev. A. H. Carver, pastor.

First Baptist church: Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 12 m.; evening service at 8 o'clock. Morning subject, "Power of the Gospel to Save;" evening, last of series on "Prodigal Son." Rev. S. W. Hover, pastor.

Swedish M. E. church: Services in the hall over Anderson's store, cor. Oak and 13th Sts. every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. N. P. Glemaker, pastor.

First Congregational church—Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at noon; evening service at 8 o'clock. Morning subject, "Power of the Spirit;" evening, "Life is Like a Book." Rev. M. L. Hutton, pastor.

Swedish Baptist church—Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at noon; Young People's Society meeting, 6:45; evening service, 7:45. Rev. A. A. Anderson, pastor.

The attendance at the Business College night school has grown so large already that additional room had to be prepared, and another teacher employed to handle the work.

BARGAIN SALE!

Saturday and All Next Week:

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE.

Lot of fine, fancy wool and silk mixtures in Dress Goods worth up to \$1.25 per yard. Just the thing for shirt waists, sale price, your choice only..... **50c**

Lot of fancy stripe all wool French flannels, also shrunk flannels for waists only, per yard at sale price, only..... **50c**

Lot of fine, fancy, double fold imitation French flannels, your choice, per yard, only..... **15c**

Lot of fancy double fold worsted dress goods, never sold for less than 15c, this sale, your choice..... **10c**

Lot double fold cotton dress goods worth 8c and 10c, this sale, your choice per yard only.... **5c**

Remember also that we have great values in storm serges, chivots, venetians, broadcloths, granite cloths, Prunella and Henrietta

DOMESTIC PRINTS, Etc.

One bale yard wide sheeting per yard, only..... **3c**

One case of the best dress prints only..... **5c**

SHOE SALE

Lot children's shoes sizes 3 to 8, only..... **49c**

Lot ladies dongola kid shoes, only 85c and..... **\$1.25**

Lot ladies fine kid shoes including heavy extension sole walking shoes every pair warranted equal to any \$4.00 shoe made sale price only..... **\$2.95**

200 pairs men and boys shoes only..... **98c**

50 pairs men's fine slippers worth \$1.50, only..... **75c**

Other Bargains will be added next week which invite immediate consideration.

A. E. MOBERG,

Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes.

516-518 Front Street, Brainerd.

Perfect Styles in Autumn Millinery.

The fashionable ladies of Brainerd can find to their satisfaction a stock replete with all the latest novelties carefully selected.

Tailor made hats of the very latest pattern can be secured and our large assortment of Gainsboroughs abound in beauty.

All of the goods shown in our store have been carefully selected in the Eastern Markets, and an inspection will satisfy the most fastidious.

Prices within reach of all.

Grandelmyer's. 612 Front Street.

BICYCLES and Bicycle Repairing.

AT

Murphy & Sherlund's

LAUREL ST.

Sole agents for the Celebrated

Gopher

HEATING PLANTS.

Get your heating plants ready now during the warm weather. We do this class of work cheaply and promptly.

WOULD BUILD AN ENTIRE NEW PLANT.

Dr. Hemstead in Favor of Laying Foundation for a Modern Equipment.

POWER QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Meeting of the Business Men and Taxpayers Held Last Night.

There was a fairly good attendance of taxpayers and others at the meeting held last night in the city hall, in response to the call made by the electric light committee of the city council, the object of the meeting being to discuss in particular the proposition made to the committee by the Mississippi and Rum River Boom company, and in general to talk over the power for the city's electric light plant, the steady growth of the city and the attendant demands having overreached the supply of power which has been and which is being furnished by the boom company.

Chairman Halladay, of the electric light committee, called the meeting to order and stated the object of the call. He stated that the committee together with the city council had had the matter of power in mind for sometime and various plans had been summarily gone over, but nothing definite had been done to increase the power at the dam, although for sometime there was need of some such action. He briefly went over the conditions of the contract between the city and the boom company. He stated that the lease would run six years longer. Originally the contract was in effect that the company would furnish 250 horse power for which the city agreed to pay \$1500 a year. There was a proviso in the charter granted the company that an additional 250 horse power would be furnished the city so that this was virtually free. The city has been entitled to 500 horse power but it has never been able to get this much. He thought that at the present time the city was using but 350 horse power.

He stated that the only proposition received from the boom company was to lease the dam. They made a proposition, he said, to lease the entire dam for \$4,000 a year, the city to pay all taxes and keep the dam in repair.

After stating the object of the meeting he said that nominations were in order for selection of chairman. On motion County Treasurer John T. Frater was made chairman and E. C. Griffith was made secretary.

Several of those present then engaged in a general discussion of the matter and the committee feels that it received a very general expression of the heaviest tax payers of the city.

The first question asked was in regard to the possible cost of leasing the old Parker plant and renting the same for additional power. Alderman Halladay stated that the reason that the committee recommended the renting of this plant was to tide the city over the winter. He did not think it would be a wise thing to rent the plant for all time, as it did not have the capacity to furnish more than 1000 lights and there were nearly that many lights required to meet the demand of the "cut ins" at the present time and with this additional power the city would be in the same hole again in a year or two; that the power from this plant, he thought, would only serve as an assistance temporarily.

In answer to the question whether it would not be a wise move to increase the capacity of the Parker plant and use this exclusively, Alderman Wright stated that to equip a steam plant with capacity sufficient to run this city it would cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000 and this would be for only 500 horse power. The cost in coal would be a big item. He stated that something like four pounds of coal per horse power per hour would be required.

Alderman Halladay stated that a proposition was made to the boom company to lease more power, but they would not listen to such a scheme; they want to lease or sell the whole dam.

Mr. Frater thought that a steam plant could be equipped somewhat cheaper than the figures mentioned by Mr. Wright, taking into consideration that the city now owned dyna-

mos etc. He thought that a plant for this city with about 800 horse power could be put in for about \$20,000.

John N. Nevers wanted to know what the loss was in transmission from the dam to the city and Mr. Wright stated that it was about 10 per cent. Mr. Wright stated that this loss would not be all saved but most of it would if a plant was erected in the centre of the city. There is 17 miles of wire to the arc system and it is figured that for every three miles one arc light is lost in transmission. Mr. Nevers was in favor of leasing the Parker plant for six years, during the balance of the time the present contract runs, and by that time something might turn up.

J. F. McGinnis wanted to know, in view of that fact that it had been figured that the Parker plant would run behind each month, what the city would gain in the lease of the dam at \$4000 a year. Mr. Rowley stated that it was not so much the loss as it was that the power furnished by the Parker plant would not be adequate for all time, for there were nearly enough residents who wanted lights to take up the entire power of this plant already.

L. J. Cale would be in favor of leasing the dam but thought it would be a very unwise thing for the city to agree to keep the same in repairs. He thought that it might be possible to provide for the abatement of the taxes, but in the case of repairs it would seem that the city was dealing in unknown quantities.

Mr. Frater wanted to know what the cost would approximately be for the city to buy another turbine wheel. It was explained that the wheels now in use take the entire capacity of the flumes; that new flumes would have to be put in and the expense would run way up. Mr. Wright stated that the new wheel alone would cost in the neighborhood of \$1700. The dynamos now in use have a larger capacity than the city is now using. At the present time they are carrying something like 4200 lights and they could easily carry about 5300.

It was thought by many that to put in a new flume and to make the improvements mentioned the city would be shut off for a time from receiving its electric lights.

M. J. Reilly wanted to know how it was that the company could not furnish all the power and it was stated that the flush boards had been removed on account of some overflows.

J. J. Howe thought that another wheel could be put in without shutting off the lights of the city. In answer to the question as to the stability of the dam Mr. Howe also expressed an opinion that for all time to come the dam would remain, that there was not much danger of its going out.

Dr. Hemstead stated that this was the time for the city to lay the foundation for the erection of an independent steam electric light plant in the center of the city. He thought in investing money in keeping up repairs, etc., and in making repairs to old plants the city would get no returns. The only thing to do, he thought, would be to establish a permanent plant for the city's own use. The revenue received by furnishing motor power etc. would be enough to offset a great deal of the cost of maintenance.

W. D. McKay thought that it would be a wise thing to profit by the experiences of others and ascertain what the cost would be in running the different kinds of plants.

Expressions were heard from J. C. Congdon on the matter and he seemed to be in favor of the theory advanced by Dr. Hemstead.

On motion of M. J. Reilly, Chairman Frater was authorized to appoint a committee of three to act in conjunction with the electric light committee in the matter.

Money to Loan, Houses for Sale.

Easiest terms ever offered.
P. B. NETTLETON,
Palace hotel.

Do you want a truck? Call on D. M. Clark & Co.

THE PARDON IS DENIED.

President Roosevelt Turns Down the Application of Seelye and Sherer.

CLAIMS HE IS A VICTIM.

The Men are Serving Sentences in the Hennepin County Jail.

President Roosevelt has refused to pardon C. E. Seelye and H. B. Sherer, two men well known to northern Minnesota lumbermen, who are serving eight months' sentences in the Hennepin county jail.

The petitions asking for their release were signed by Senators Nelson and Clapp, Governor Van Sant and many other prominent men, and was presented by Congressman Fletcher.

Seelye and Sherer were charged with starting the fire which did so much damage in the northern woods in April, 1900, and were tried and convicted at Duluth last April.

Seelye, at the time of his arrest, was a store-keeper at Bena, Cass county, and was also engaged in government contract work on the Winnebagoish and Leech Lake dams. He claims that he is the victim of a conspiracy concocted by Moosomo, a chief of the Leech Lake Indians and his two brothers.

According to Seelye's story he had trouble with the Indians over some stone which he sold to the government to be used on the dams. The Indians claimed Seelye stole the stone, which they said was quarried on the Leech Lake reservation, and they made a complaint to Captain Mercer, the Indian agent. The investigation which followed, exonerated Seelye, but Moosomo at the time told him that the Indians believed they had been robbed and that they would make trouble for him.

Last April Moosomo and his two brothers charged Seelye and Sherer with lighting forest fires, and at the trial the three swore positively that they saw the two white men start the blaze.

Two white men were as positive that Seelye and Sherer were six miles from the scene of the fire, but notwithstanding this conflicting evidence the defendants were convicted. Since the trial it is alleged that one of the Indians has admitted he swore falsely.

The men have served two months of their sentences, and another attempt will be made to secure a pardon.

California Via the "Sunshine Route."

If you contemplate a trip to California this fall or winter consult the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Company, Milwaukee, Oct. 15th., and every Tuesday thereafter during the season, a high class Pullman tourist sleeping car will leave St. Paul and Minneapolis, running through to Los Angeles without change, arriving at Los Angeles, Saturday morning, four days.

The line is via the celebrated C. M. & St. P. "Hedrick Route" to Kansas City, thence over the A. T. & S. F., making the most popular and interesting route to the South Pacific Coast.

This service includes the "personally conducted" feature west of the Missouri River—a special conductor accompanies each car whose duty it is to carefully look after the wants of each individual passenger.

Write for the cheapest rates and for copy of the "Sunshine" folder, containing full particulars of this famous route.

J. T. CONLEY, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt. C. M. & St. P. Ry., St. Paul.

Six young men are just forming a class in common studies. We want six more to join them to make an even dozen. Who will they be?

BRAINERD BUSINESS COLLEGE,
NIGHT SCHOOL.

REV. CARVER AS MODERATOR.

The Annual Sermon was Preached at Albert Lea Thursday Night—Three Hundred Delegates.

The first session of the annual meeting of the Presbyterian synod of the state was held in the Presbyterian church at Albert Lea Thursday night and although the weather was unfavorable, there was an attendance of something like 300 delegates.

The exercises that night consisted of roll call, music, devotional exercises and the annual sermon by the moderator, Rev. Dr. Carver of Brainerd. The address was a strong one, and kept the attention of all.

There was a carriage drive tendered by the citizens that afternoon and at 5 o'clock the delegates were entertained at Albert Lea college, the faculty and students uniting in the entertainment of the visitors. The college this year will receive much attention from the synod, and it is hoped conditions will be better understood.

At 9:30 Thursday morning the sixteenth annual meeting of the synodical society of the Woman's Home Missionary Worker was convened, and the attendance was large. The president, Mrs. Momeroy, presided, and after a devotional service, conducted by Mrs. Carver, the address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. R. B. Skinner of that city, who made some pertinent and appropriate remarks.

Deal in Pine Land.

A big deal in pine lands is said to be about completed, says the Duluth Herald. The timber involved is about 6,000,000 feet and papers for much of it have already been signed. The purchasers are said to be Andrew Gowan and associates.

The timber is located near the new railway of the Duluth, Virginia & Rainy River company. As the papers have not yet been placed on record, it is not known how much was paid, but the sellers claim to have received their price. This could have been no inconsiderable figure considering the present demand of those who hold pine lands.

There is one feature about this sale that illustrates the dispatch with which a deal in pine can be closed up when one party is anxious to buy and the other is ready to sell. A piece of the timber in the deal was owned by a man on the range who came to Duluth to finish proving up on his claim. He met a friend and in the course of conversation mentioned the price he would sell his pine for. He then went aboard a train to go to the Twin Cities, when the friend came rushing into the car announcing that he had found a purchaser. The range man remained over one day and the transaction was completed.

"A HELPING HAND."

Is Gladly Extended by a Brainerd Citizen.

There are many enthusiastic citizens in Brainerd prepared to tell their experience for the public good. Testimony from such a source is the best of evidence and will prove a "helping hand" to scores of readers. Read the following statement:

Mrs. Moses Derocher, of 127 Seventh street south, says: "Low down in the small part of my back there was a pain very distressing, by spells becoming much worse and causing me discomfort, to say the least. My husband bought me a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at the nearest drug store and I started taking them. The medicines which I had used failed to help me, but I can truthfully bear witness that Doan's Kidney Pills relieved my backache entirely, and corrected a disorder of the kidneys which accompanied the backache."

Price 50 cents a box by the McFadden Drug Co., H. P. Dunn & Co., and all druggists. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Committee Named.

At a citizens meeting held at the City Hall last evening, the matter of additional power for the electric light plant was discussed at length and the undersigned as chairman of the meeting, was ordered to appoint a committee of three citizens to advise with the electric light committee of the city council. After duly considering the matter I believe that the following named gentlemen will be agreeable to the committee, and very satisfactory to our citizens: John N. Nevers, Dr. Werner Hemstead and George D. LaBar, who are hereby appointed as such advising committee. Jno. F. FRATER, Chairman Citizens Meeting.

SOME

GOOD REASONS

Which we ask you to notice, why it pays to look at our Stock of

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Clothing and Shoes

This Fall

We carry in stock such reliable goods in Dress Goods as Venetians, French Flannels, Cashmeres, Armures, Whipcords, Belges' Broadcloths, Suitings, Sharkskin Peau-De-Sole, Plaids, Golf Suitings, Rainy-day Cloakings and Skirtings. These fabrics are selected with great care and sold at the very lowest cash prices. A full line of the latest styles in Silks, Velvets, and Novelties for Trimmings to match these goods.

Corsets

In stock the celebrated makes of Corsets for good dressers, viz: R. and G. straight fronts, Warner's newest creations, the American Lady, Cresco for large people, and Ferris' waists.

Underwear

Our stock of Underwear is complete. Prices from \$5.00 per suit down to 10c per garment.

Hosiery

We show the strongest stock of Hosiery at lowest prices in this city.

Cloaks

We have on hand a magnificent assortment of CLOAKS. This department is a feature of this store. We have all Grades, Shades and Lengths. Special orders taken. In connection with this line we mention our stock of Furs, Muffs, Collars, Collarettes, Scarfs, Cloaks and Capes.

Good Shoes

We respectfully ask people wishing GOOD VALUES IN GOOD SHOES to give us a call. Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes of all grades, but no shoddy shoes allowed in our stock. Every pair warranted solid.

Boys' Clothing

People who have bought Boys' Clothing of us, are anchored to us in their faith in its worth. No store in this city quotes lower prices on Clothing.

Quotations

Here are a few sample quotations from our stock:

Cotton Bed Blankets, \$1.00, 75, 50, and.....35 cents

1,000 yards of Outing Flannels, at, per yard.....5 cents

A big line of 10-cent Outing Flannels, in checks and stripes, on sale now, as a starter for, per yard.....8 cents

500 yards of French Flannels, all shades, value 30 cents per yard, this week.....20 cents

500 yards of Mill Ends, all wool, 45-inch width, storm serges, black and blues only, value 75 cents, this week, per yard.....50 cents

100 full size knotted and tied Bed Comforts, this week.....\$1.00 each

10 pieces of 36-inch all wool 50-cent suitings, this week, per yard.....35cts

500 pounds of full one-pound weight clean Cotton Batts, value 12 1/2 cents, our price per pound roll.....10 cents

We have in our store "A Cloak" which embodies so many good points that it is sold to us only on condition that we ask no more for it than \$10, and is boldly stamped as "the best" \$10.00 cloak on earth. See it!.....\$10.00

Children's Cloaks from \$1.50 each upwards.

The best Boys' Shoes for \$1.25 is sold in our store, and is called the TOP NOTCH. See it?

The Best Infants' Shoe sold for 50 cents is sold from our shelves today. See it?

The best \$2.00 Ladies' Shoe is handled by us because we have had it tested, and therefore proclaim it.

We offer up-to-date, Extension Sole, Ladies' Shoe, at \$2.50, and it is well worth \$3.00. See it?

These are only a few reasons why we ask you to trade with us. A very much more pertinent reason is that of PRICES. OUR PRICES are CASH ONLY, and that speaks volumes.

Henry I. Cohen

Front Street, Sleeper Block.

Our Fall Stock is Complete

and we respectfully invite you to look us over.

We have all the new styles in overcoats and Suits for men and boys at the following prices:

Men's overcoats...\$6 to \$25	Men's Suits.....\$8 to \$20
Boys Overcoats...\$5 to \$17	Boys Reefers...\$3 to \$6.50
Children's Automobiles.....\$3 to \$6.00	Young men's Suits \$5 to \$15
	Boys Suits.....\$2 to \$10

If you are looking for a good suit or overcoat, we have them and can convince you our prices are right, Every garment is guaranteed.

We also carry a large assortment of Men's Underwear, Price from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per suit.

Shirts! Galore!! All the Nobby Patterns at \$1.00.

Everything in Gloves, Collars, Ties and Suspenders. Shoes that will fit, wear, and are dressy.

Yours Respectfully,

LINNEMAN & CARLSON

I WILL BUY FOR CASH

Anything that is desirable and cheap in either residence or business property well located in Brainerd. See me if you wish to sell, or if you want a loan on easy terms and low interest.

I WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS

With a small payment down, some very cosy and desirable homes. Can make the payments in many cases less than property would rent for. Will build to suit and sell on easy terms. No use to pay rent. P. B. NETTLETON, Palace Hotel.

THE PIKE MONUMENT.

Shaft Erected In Honor of Soldier and Explorer.

NOTABLE HISTORIC CHARACTER.

Pulled Down Spanish Flag and Raised Stars and Stripes For First Time In Kansas—Monument Marks the Spot Where the Incident Occurred.

The monument erected to mark the spot where Lieutenant Zebulon H. Pike hauled down the Spanish flag and raised the stars and stripes for the first time in Kansas territory has been unveiled. The monument is located at the Pawnee Indian village close to Courtland, on land donated to the state last winter by Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson. The ceremonies were attended by members of the Kansas State Historical society, headed by Secretary of State George W. Martin, and prominent men from all parts of Kansas. State Senator John C. Carpenter was master of ceremonies. A half dozen speeches were delivered by well known public men, after which the exercises partook of the nature of an old-fashioned picnic.

An interesting relic which was exhibited was a commission issued to Lieutenant Pike's father, Zebulon Pike, as major in the regular army by Thomas Jefferson. This relic is the property of Mrs. Sarah Sturtevant, who lives at Larned, Kan. She was a daughter of General Pike's sister, Maria Pike, and is now eighty years of age.

The Pike family were New Jersey people, and the famous explorer was born in the outskirts of what is now Trenton in 1773, while his father, a captain in the Revolutionary army, was fighting King George. Captain Pike entered the regular establishment of the United States army when the United States came into being and saw much active service, ranging from campaigns against the southern Indians to the establishment of frontier posts in the northwest, several of which he commanded. He was brevetted colonel, but never received his promotion, and when his son was offered a brigadier general's commission the latter at first refused it because his father, who had served his country for nearly forty years, was still a colonel and only took it at his father's urgent request. Colonel Zebulon Pike (he was a Zebulon also) survived his son many years, dying in 1834, at the age of eighty-three.

Zebulon Montgomery Pike, born in the clash of arms of the Revolutionary war, son of a gallant soldier, naturally chose the profession of arms and was made a cadet in his father's company in 1797. There was no West Point then.

In 1802 he was made a major, and Mrs. Sturtevant preserves the commission that proclaimed that fact to the world. It is an elaborate document, beautifully engraved on heavy parchment and, while yellow with its hundred years, is well preserved. It is signed, "Thomas Jefferson, President," in an angular, plain hand and witnessed by W. Dearborn, secretary of war. Besides this ancient commission Mrs. Sturtevant has many other relics of General Pike. Among them is a letter from the paymaster general in 1806 inclosing a draft for \$200 for forage and subsistence for three months, several letters received from men once famous, but now forgotten, and old bills for subsistence and pay.

When General Pike started on the expedition that made him famous and coupled his name with the lofty peak that stands sentinel over the springs of Manitou, his wife and Mrs. Sturtevant's mother, then a girl of eighteen, accompanied him as far as St. Louis, riding many miles on horseback through an unbroken wilderness. St. Louis was then but a trading post, occupied by French and half breeds, and hardly as yet acknowledging the recently acquired allegiance of the United States.

When General Pike plunged into the Missouri wilderness, his wife and sister returned to civilization, destined to hear no more of their heroic brother and husband till he emerged at Nachitoches, two years later, a Spanish prisoner.

General Pike was killed in 1813 while leading his men against the Intrenchments before York, now Toronto, the capital of upper Canada.

Mrs. Sturtevant was then but a young girl, her mother having married Joseph Wardell. She remembers nothing of her uncle, of course, but her grandfather had survived, and she recalls him sitting before the fire, crippled from exposure and hardship on the frontier and fighting over again the battles of the Revolution and the struggle of 1812, in which he bore a conspicuous part.

Sarah Wardell married a Presbyterian clergyman, with whom she went to Kansas in 1875, settling in Olathe, where her husband died in 1886.

Extension of Rural Delivery.

The official estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, which Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith will submit to congress at the opening of the session, call for an aggregate of \$6,250,000 for rural free delivery service throughout the country. This is an increase of \$2,750,000 over the expense of that rapidly growing service for the current year. The total for the free delivery service proper, which is that operated in cities, is \$18,745,000, an increase of 9 per cent. The grand aggregate for the entire postal free delivery service, inclusive of both the free delivery and rural free delivery, is \$24,995,000.

HUMAN MONKEYS STUDIED.

Professor Haeckel Tells of the Interesting Species.

Professor Haeckel's latest publication contains some curious information regarding the human monkey of Java, says a London correspondent. A most interesting specimen of the young gibbon was watched by Professor Haeckel at his own house in Java.

The species is found only in Java and is called Hylobates leuciscus. The natives call it, on account of the characteristic sound it utters, "oa." When standing, it is scarcely taller than a child of six years. The head is comparatively small, and it has a small, slender waist. The legs are short and the arms much longer. The face is more human than that of the orang outang.

Professor Haeckel says: "Its physiognomy reminded me of the manager of an insolvent bank pondering with wrinkled brow over the results of a crash. Distrust of the oa toward all white Europeans is noticeable. On the other hand, he was on terms of intimate friendship with the Malays in our household, especially with the small children. He never crawled on all fours when tired of running, but stretched on the grass beneath the tropical sun with one arm under his head.

"When I held tasty food just out of his reach, he cried like a naughty child, 'Huite, huite,' a sound altogether different from 'Oa, oa,' with which he expressed various emotions. He had a third and more shrill sound when he was suddenly frightened.

"The speech of these human monkeys has not many different sounds, but they are modulated and altered in tone and strength with a number of repetitions.

"They also use many gestures, motions with their hands and grimaces, which are so expressive in manner that a careful observer can detect their different wishes and various emotions.

"My specimen liked sweet wine. He grasped a cup in both hands and drank like a child. He peeled bananas and oranges just as we are accustomed to do, holding the fruit in his left hand. Most of the Malays do not regard the gibbon and orang outang as brutes. They believe the former are bewitched men and the latter criminals who have been changed to monkeys as punishment. Others think they are men in the course of development."

MCKINLEY'S FACE ON NOTES

Treasury Officials Propose to Put His Portrait on Ten Dollar Bills.

A committee of treasury officials is considering the question of placing the portrait of the late President McKinley on future issues of national bank bills of the denomination of \$10, says the Washington Post. The matter is only tentative at present and is in anticipation of the extension of charters of national banks next year. The present law provides that charters expire in 1902. They were renewed in 1882, and Comptroller Dawes has held that the law does not, in his opinion, authorize a second extension of charters. That law, passed away back in war-time, declares, however, that on the extension of charters new bills must be printed. So whether the charters are to be extended or new charters issued in their stead new national bank bills must be printed unless congress takes some action to the contrary this winter.

It is in anticipation of this situation that the advisability of printing the portraits of prominent men on national bank bills is being considered. The committee has already agreed upon the advisability of McKinley's portrait for the \$10 bills, of Harrison's portrait for the \$5 bills and of McCulloch's portrait for the \$20 bills. Still other portraits for other denominations will be selected and a recommendation made to the secretary of the treasury. There is now sufficient authority to print portraits on new issues of national bank notes. It is the opinion of experts that portraits on bills make it more difficult to counterfeit them, the subject having been investigated quite extensively by treasury officials. But while portraits have been printed on silver certificates and legal tender notes hitherto no portraits have appeared on national bank notes with the exception of Garfield's. It is noteworthy that his portrait appeared on national bank notes in 1882, not long after his assassination.

Roosevelt's Idea of Honesty.

Mr. Roosevelt's ideas of honesty are well illustrated in the following story, says the Chicago Tribune: It was during the time he conducted a cattle ranch in Wyoming. Riding about his ranch one day, he noticed a maverick from a neighbor's ranch. A maverick is a beast which has not been branded. One of his cowboys began to tumble the maverick over preparatory to branding it when the following colloquy occurred:

Roosevelt—What are you doing?

Rustler—Oh, I am just rustling!

Roosevelt—Are you going to put my brand on that maverick?

Rustler—Yes.

Roosevelt—You go up to the ranch-house and get your time tonight. I don't want to have anything to do with you. If you will steal for me, you will steal from me.

Edgren Goes to Stockholm.

Professor A. H. Edgren, dean of the Graduate school of the University of Nebraska, has been appointed a member of the Nobel institute of the Swedish academy in Stockholm, which is to recommend for the academy's awarding of the annual Nobel prize (about \$40,000) in literature. Professor Edgren, whose field will be American and English literature, will remove to Stockholm.

WHITE HOUSE CHEFOUT

William Sinclair Had Served Under Four Presidents.

TO BE SUCCEDED BY PINCKNEY.

Retiring Steward Tells of Executive Tastes—Cleveland Fond of Fish, Oysters and Game—Harrison Particular About Salads—McKinley Careful About State Dinners.

William T. Sinclair, the colored steward at the White House, will not retain his position under President Roosevelt, says the Washington correspondent of the New York World. He has been informed that he must leave after Oct. 15. It is expected that Henry Pinckney, the president's body servant, will be the new steward.

Sinclair came to Washington in 1855 as President Cleveland's valet. He was a good all around servant, and before the end of Mr. Cleveland's first term he was promoted to the stewardship of the White House, the emoluments of which would make the average ward politician envious. At the end of his first term Mr. Cleveland took his factotum to New York, and when he returned to the White House in 1893 Sinclair was again installed as head of the commissary department.

President McKinley made few changes among the White House servants, and Sinclair was retained. Sinclair is a wiry little mulatto, slow of speech and very polite. It is his boast that he has prepared refreshments for more great men than any other chef in the country.

"I have now catered for four presidents," he said, "and I don't think there is another man living who can show that record. Presidents have their tastes, to be sure, but they are not much different from other men when it comes to eating and drinking.

"President Cleveland, now, was fond of fish, oysters and game, and I have hunted the market here and have sometimes had to go to Baltimore before I could get what he wanted. We could have the finest of meat for him, but it was nothing at all unless he had the particular sort of fish he liked. Mrs. Cleveland would eat anything you put before her, but she was very particular when she was to have a luncheon.

"I was in the White House about a month with President Harrison. He was more particular about salads than anything else that went on the White House table. Mrs. Harrison was a fine housekeeper, and her dishes were equal to those of a first class chef.

"President Harrison often made his salads himself. On a night when a lot of men would come they would try different recipes for their choice dishes, and many a time the table in the state dining room has looked like a stand in Center market, covered, as it would be, with the things they would call for.

"President McKinley took more interest in the details of a state dinner than any other president I have served under. He would say to me, 'Sinclair, you must have a fine dinner, for some of my best friends are coming tonight.' The night we dined Admiral Dewey the president was just as excited as he could be. He talked about what we would have and would decide first one way and then the other way. It was a long time before he made up his mind about favors. He and Mr. Porter must have talked about it for two hours before they gave me the order. Then they selected a little book, which was to hold the Roman punch. That was the largest dinner I ever served at the White House.

"The ladies of the White House have never interfered with me." And possibly, say the wisecracks at the White House, this is why Sinclair lost his job. Mrs. Roosevelt inspected the mansion last Friday.

FLORICULTURE STATISTICS.

Census Bureau's Bulletin on Flowers and Plants.

The census bureau has announced its statistics of commercial floriculture in sixteen states, showing an aggregate value of \$11,000,000 of flowers and foliage plants raised in 1899, with 3,895 establishments and \$35,000,000 as the value of the lands and buildings. The value of flowers and plants raised in 1899 follows:

Alabama	330,328	Massachusetts	\$1,430,188
Arkansas	27,555	New Hampshire	101,550
California	185,338	New Jersey	1,305,880
Connecticut	452,977	New York	2,022,899
Delaware	53,792	Ohio	1,342,477
District of Columbia	507,123	Pennsylvania	2,049,124
Idaho	2,330	Rhode Island	288,609
Illinois	134,232	Vermont	50,543

The number of establishments and value of lands and buildings June 1, 1900, follow:

	Establishments	Value
Alabama	23	\$138,527
Arkansas	18	81,825
California	53	600,850
Connecticut	168	1,203,392
Delaware	21	171,673
District of Columbia	32	4,136,275
Idaho	5	19,400
Illinois	65	273,315
Massachusetts	697	5,121,133
New Hampshire	60	265,950
New Jersey	404	4,633,105
New York	982	8,300,067
Ohio	508	2,617,310
Pennsylvania	734	6,627,828
Rhode Island	128	754,028
Vermont	28	153,100

Large Bequest to Radcliffe College.

Announcement was made on Saturday that Radcliffe college is to come into a bequest under the will of the late Susan Cabot Richardson of Milton which will amount to about \$200,000. Under the terms of the will, however, Miss Josephine M. Hicks of Milton and Miss Louise McK. Lottiff are entitled to the entire income during their lives, so long as they remain unmarried.

CORONATION COACHES.

Some Notable Carriages Will Be Seen When Edward Is Crowned.

Lord Lonsborough's state chariot, which has just been finished for the coronation of King Edward, says a London correspondent, is very beautiful. It appears the late Lord Lonsborough sold it some years ago. Only recently the present peer went to Messrs. Halland, coach builders, and asked them to try to find what had become of it. This they were able to do, and they have just redecorated it in most gorgeous style.

The body of the coach is dark blue picked out with white, the inside being lined with royal blue tatarite. The hammercloth is of royal blue with tassels and fringes of white silk cord. In the center of the hammercloth is the Lonsborough coat of arms in silver, surmounted by an earl's coronet. The lamps are particularly handsome. They are made of old Sheffield plate, the chasing being especially fine. Silver coronets are placed at the top of the panels in the carriage. In fact, the whole chariot is exceedingly handsome.

Another very effective one is that belonging to Lord Powis, which is unlike the ordinary carriage in that the body is painted canary yellow, while the wheels and shutters are painted red and black, with a narrow white stripe in between. That sounds rather strange, but the effect is exceedingly good.

The Duke of Buccleuch is having a coach got ready. So is the Duke of Norfolk. This carriage has not been out for twenty years. Lord Zetland's beautiful coach is also being got ready. The king has sent two or three of the state landaus to have the crows altered on them.

PORTO RICAN CEREMONY.

How Governor Hunt Was Inducted Into Office.

It was a profoundly impressive scene in the council chamber of the executive mansion when Mr. William H. Hunt was sworn in as the second American civil governor of Porto Rico, says the San Juan News. The ceremony was simple in the extreme, and all present were touched with the solemnity of the occasion. There were less than 100 persons present, including the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of Porto Rico, the members of the executive council and the house of delegates, the heads of the executive departments, the bishop of Porto Rico, the Rev. Dr. Drees; the alcade and other city officials of San Juan, the foreign consuls resident in San Juan, and a few invited guests.

During the ceremony an insular policeman stood back of the governor holding a standard bearing the new coat of arms of Porto Rico. Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh acted as master of ceremonies. At 11:10 o'clock he made the following brief address:

"The late lamented president of the United States on the 27th day of August commissioned Mr. William H. Hunt to be governor of Porto Rico and accepted the resignation of Mr. Charles H. Allen as governor of Porto Rico, to take effect on the 15th day of September. In pursuance of law thereof we have met in this solemn hour to attend to the inauguration of William H. Hunt as governor of Porto Rico."

The Right Rev. J. H. Blenk, bishop of Porto Rico, then delivered an eloquent invocation. Chief Justice Quiñones administered the oath of office to the governor.

THE DISASTER IN SAMAR.

General Otis Describes the Scene Where Soldiers Were Slaughtered.

General Ellwell S. Otis, in command of the department of the lakes, said to a Chicago newspaper correspondent that the slaughter of members of Company C of the Ninth Infantry in Samar did not mean that there is anything like widespread revolt in that province.

The Ninth regiment, the general said, is the famous body that figured at Tientsin, when its commander, Colonel Lisum, was killed. "It is," he said, "one of the best fighting regiments in the United States army." Concerning the disaster at Samar, General Otis said:

"Samar is in the department of Visaya, over which Brigadier General Hughes has command. The department includes all the central islands of the Philippine archipelago. During the last month our soldiers have been active in an attempt to subdue the rebellion, which is confined to the boundaries of that island. The insurgent leader Lucban heads the natives, and he and his Tagal followers have been instrumental in keeping alive the spirit of opposition to this government's authority there.

"The location of the ambushade is in southern Samar, of which the inhabitants are ignorant and barbarous. Probably Lucban got a party of bolomen together and surprised the American soldiers while at breakfast. I think Lucban knows something about the attack, at any rate. There has been trouble in that section for two years, and the character of the country and the barbarity of the natives combine to make its suppression difficult."

A Formidable Insect.

A female giant wasp has just been captured at Chapelgill, in Peeblesshire, England, and is a rather formidable looking insect. It measures from tip to tip of wing two inches and from tip of ovipositor to end of antennae two and a half inches. The wings are glossy brown and the body black, with two sets of orange bands around it.

Little Girl Found Pretty Rocks.

A Mexican child offering to sell an assayer pretty rocks, says a San Francisco dispatch, led to the location of one of the biggest copper and silver mines in the southwest.

STEEL TRUST EARNINGS

Official Statement of First Six Months' Operations.

COMPANY MADE \$300,000 A DAY.

The Net Earnings For Half a Year Reached the Sum of \$54,954,871. Dividends Declared on Common and Preferred Stock.

Net earnings of the United States Steel corporation for the first six months of the company's career, as announced officially, are \$54,954,871, says the New York Herald. These figures were given out after a meeting of the company's directors, at which the usual quarterly dividends were declared on both the common and preferred stocks.

Unusual interest was shown by Wall street regarding the probable action of the directors on the matter of their issuing a statement of operations. All doubts were scattered, however, after the close of the Stock Exchange by the formal statement of the company's sound position. The figures show an enormous business, which was not injured, apparently, by the steel strike.

President Schwab tells the story of the company's operations since April last, when the billion dollar trust was launched, in the following figures:

	Net earnings from operation.
April	\$7,356,744
May	6,612,249
June	9,294,747
July	9,580,151
August	9,810,880
September (estimated)	9,200,000
Total	\$54,954,871

The actual financial requirements of the steel trust, which include dividends at the rate of 7 per cent on the preferred and 4 per cent on the common stock, together with the interest on the bonds, are \$71,021,907 for a full year. So far this year, it can be seen, the company has earned within \$16,000,000 of this required amount.

During July and August, the months when the steel strike was waged the fiercest, the earnings of the steel trust did not show any decrease. The closing down of the entire system of plants of the American Tin Plate company, half of the mills of the American Sheet Steel company and a large percentage of the properties of the Steel Hoop company, according to the statement, was not reflected in the earning capacity of the big steel company.

This is explained by the statement that the executive management of the company was able to distribute the business which otherwise would have been left unhandled among the various mills which were unaffected by the strike.

Out of this \$54,954,871 the company has paid or will pay in dividends on the common and preferred stock a total of \$27,968,424. This amount includes the regular 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, declared July 2 last, and the 1 per cent on the common stock, declared at the same time, together with similar dividends for the second quarter of the year.

In the statement it is announced that \$7,050,705 has been set aside as a sinking fund. After this amount was deducted the company charged off the interest of the bonds, amounting to \$7,600,000, the interest for half a year on the \$305,000,000 5 per cent bonds issued when the company was formed. There was then left a total of \$40,295,166 for dividends and other purposes.

In the reports made by each of the subordinate properties of the trust, the interest on the bonds commonly known as the underlying bonds of these companies was deducted before the final report of the earnings was made to the holding company.

The net earnings as stated in the official announcement represent, therefore, all the funds applicable to dividends and interest on the bonded indebtedness. When these amounts are deducted, there remains a balance applicable for a surplus or new construction, as the directors may decide, amounting to \$12,326,742.

Lord Rosebery's Library.

Lord Rosebery is reported as saying that if at the end of the furrow which he meant to plow he found himself alone, "I shall remain very contentedly in the society of my books and my home." The ex-premier, as most people know, not only possesses a very fine library, but has added to it a few volumes with his own name on the title page. It is one of the characteristics of British statesmen that their interests are not entirely bound up with politics and that a position of greater freedom and less responsibility does not leave them without an object in life. Even the men of large means and leisure among them generally have distractions which are more dignified than mere hobbies. There are no two such famous examples of this power now as were supplied by Gladstone and Disraeli, but—longo intervallo—parallels are still to be found.

France Friendly to Turkey.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times quotes the Journal des Debats, which informs Turkey that in spite of the present difficulty France is that country's warmest friend. In simple prudence, therefore, says the paper, Turkey should seek the sympathy of France rather than allow the perpetuation of the causes of mutual misunderstanding. On the other hand, the Journal des Debats admits that France has so many material and moral interests in the east that it would be well to abstain from arousing distrust.

YANKEE HUSTLING.

How a New England Boy Made Himself Indispensable.

"I'll tell you of a case of Yankee pluck," said George H. Cummings, a power house contractor of Providence, R. I., to a New York Tribune reporter. "Multer, a Boston friend of mine, is only twenty-four years old. After he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a Dorchester (Mass.) tack manufacturing company sent him to Montreal to show the Canadians how we make tacks in this country. Multer took along a machine, hired an office and opened up his little world's fair. He knew that his firm had patented the machine in the principal European countries and in America. About a year later curiosity led him into a lawyer's office to find out how the Canadian patent laws might affect his particular machine. That was on a Saturday. The lawyer told him that he had just two days before the year expired in which to make in Canada a new tack machine, to advertise its sale and to manufacture tacks with it. Otherwise, said the lawyer, the company's patent would be rescinded.

"Multer telegraphed a number of times to his home office, but received no reply because of its being Saturday afternoon. Failing to hear from Dorchester, he hired upon his own responsibility the entire force of a small foundry. Thirty men worked all that Saturday night and all of Sunday casting a new machine, with the old one as a model. I saw the product of their labor, and I must say it was crude. However, they finished the machine on time, and they made about six tacks with it.

"The machine was offered for sale through newspaper advertisement. For the sake of form Multer asked two firms if they wanted it. Of course they did not. Thus the requirements of the law were met, and the Canadian patent was saved to the company. There was a great hubbub in Dorchester when they received a bill from the foundry people for \$3,000. When Multer explained the circumstances, the firm was so pleased at what he had done it raised his salary 50 per cent. It keeps that machine at its factory for a curio. The story shows that the young business men of this country can climb out of a pretty deep hole and climb very quickly too."

PAYING PRESIDENTS.

Roosevelt's First Salary Check—Last Payment For McKinley.

The treasury department has sent a messenger to the White House with President Roosevelt's first check, says the Washington Star. It was for \$2,017.74 and is the pay for seventeen days of the month of September. The estate of President McKinley will be paid a check for \$1,856.88. There was a good deal of discussion in the treasury about these checks and exactly how to divide them. President McKinley died early on the morning of Sept. 14, and President Roosevelt took the oath that day. Under the law Mr. Roosevelt must be paid the salary of president from and including the day he took the oath. The question was not on this, however.

For a number of years each president has been paid monthly one-twelfth of \$50,000 a year, the only case in the government service in which the regular salary table was not followed. By this system President McKinley received \$4,166.66 for two months in every quarter and \$4,166.67 for the third month of the quarter, making the total for the quarter \$12,500. As September was the third month of the quarter the salary for that month was \$4,166.67. Divided by thirty days the proportion going to President Roosevelt would have been \$2,361 and to the estate of the dead president \$1,805.44. The auditor's office insisted on a division on the basis that President Roosevelt should receive 17.92 of the entire salary for the third quarter of the year, there being ninety-two days in that quarter.

This division gave the sums that were agreed upon. Hereafter the regular book of the treasury will be used in the salary payments of the president. This system will give different amounts each month, according to the number of days in the month. For the fourth quarter the pay will be: October, 31 days, \$4,212; November, 30 days, \$4,076; December, 31 days, \$4,212. For the first quarter of next year the president will receive checks as follows: January, 31 days, \$4,305.60; February, 28 days, \$3,888.80; March, 31 days, \$4,305.60.

Worse Still.

Nodd—I can't ask you to dinner, old man, because we have no cook.
Todd—And I can't ask you because we have one.—Detroit Free Press.

You can find almost any kind of boy except the one whose sympathies are in a fight between a cat and dog are with the cat.—Atchison Globe.

THE NEW POSTAL CARD.

President McKinley's Head to Appear on the Next Issue.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The postoffice department has decided to place the late President McKinley's head on the new issue of postal cards which will appear shortly after Dec. 1 next. The design, as explained by Acting Postmaster General Madden, includes the year of birth and year of death immediately at the left and right respectively of the name "McKinley," which will be directly under the head. Above the head will be the words "Series of 1901," and above that "One cent." The inscription "United States of America," now appearing on the postal cards will be abandoned and replaced a point lower down so as to leave the space at the upper part of the card, about one-third of the width of the card, clear for postmarks.

DRESS AND FASHION.

MATERIALS ARE OF WOOLLY TEXTURE AND MARVELOUS IN EFFECT.

Close Fitting Skirts Widened Out In Lily Fashion at the Base—Smart New Waists of Semimilitary Aspect—A Theater Bodice.

Glorious as is autumn in its sunnier days, the sometimes cold winds and the nipping airs at night and morning proclaim the reign of fine woollens, serges, friezes, tweeds, chevrons, covert coatings and the like.

Rough and homespun surfaces in suitings are being made up by all the best gown builders.

Many fabrics, known as drap de zibeline, are exaggerated in their silky and furry appearance to an exceptional de-



NEWEST AUTUMN SHIRT WAISTS.

gree, while one or two colors are intermingled on ground colors of grays, mastic, Sevrès blues, crushed strawberry and browns. Long white or black hairs appear to float over the whole mixture, and indescribable checks, broken stripes, colored knotted woolen spots, are interwoven on this novelty.

Taking into consideration these thick woolly materials, a flat garniture of passementerie, strappings of plain soft cloth, taffetas and guipures are sure to be necessitated as trimmings. Judging from models already seen, it would seem as though a zealous attempt is being made by some houses to entirely change the last season's plain flowing skirt.

A return to flounces appears inevitable, but not the deep gathered flairs worn some years ago, for there is an endeavor to retain the smooth, close fitting curves round the hips in the upper part by the cloth being shaped en forme. This is usually cut in three shaped pieces, allowing a slight widening out at the base.

A great Parisian connoisseur of fashion, whose ideas have always been to create dresses perfectly ladylike and graceful, will hold to the long, clinging skirt, slightly draped perhaps if the material is soft and flowing, widening out in lily fashion toward the base.

Other skirts reveal a return to the old time pannier period, although in each case there is a notable feature in main-



DINNER OR THEATER BODICE.

taining a long, straight and marked outline of the figure either by the trimming or the shaping of the so called flounce.

Shirt waists still remain an important item, and for this purpose come fine flannels in various pretty colorings. Pale green with a darker green fancy stripe, heliotrope with white, butcher blue with a white check and endless other combinations or self colors appear. Woolen tartans and fancy velveteens with minute hallstone spots on a colored ground or bolder oriental patterns in a wide range of colorings also suggest the more substantial waists for coming days.

Of the waists sketched in the first cut the one which appeals somewhat to the prevailing military fancy is made of tuck material, the plastron, with its smart little pockets, and the turn-down collar, being of plain cloth. The other is somewhat similar in design, but more elaborate, opening in front to display a tiny vest of gathered net. The peters and collar are ornamented with embroidery or covered with lace, while the double breasted vest of plain cloth adds distinction to the model.

A charming dinner or theater bodice is shown in the second cut. It is of tuck chiffon, with black and white embroidery and satin ribbon.

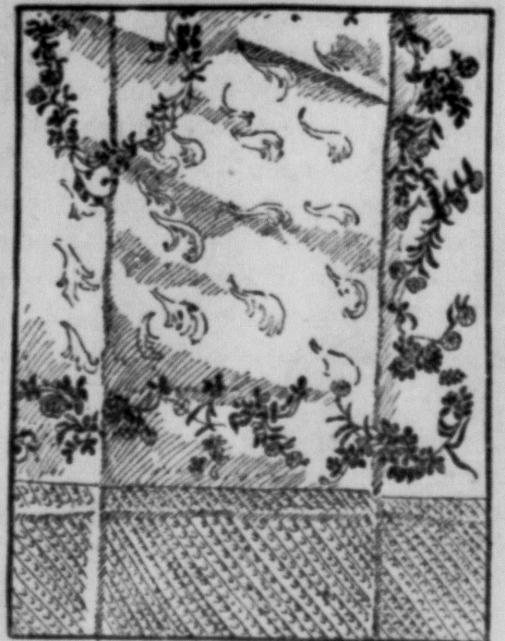
The flavor of string beans, peas and spinach may be improved by a sprinkling of grated nutmeg.

LATEST BED LINEN.

EVERYTHING IS READY MADE AND VERY ELABORATE.

The New Sheets Are Things of Wonder to Old Fashioned Housekeepers—Lace Trimmed Pillowcases. Charming Satin Finish Spreads.

Plain and durable was the bed linen in the days when our sweet grandmothers were girls. The snowy piles of linen which stocked the linen closet in those days were handmade from the beginning to the end. Today all this is



SATIN FINISH MARSEILLES SPREAD.

changed. Bed linen is elaborate and correspondingly expensive. Spreads are works of art, and the new sheets, with their exquisitely embroidered designs, are things of wonder to the old fashioned housekeeper. Bed linen is now bought ready made almost exclusively. Little sheeting, whether cotton or linen, is sold by the yard.

So says a writer in The Household, who describes and illustrates some pleasing fancies in this line.

Linen sheets now come as high as \$30 for a single sheet. A sheet of this sort is not only elaborately hand embroidered, but shows an intricate drawnwork design. Much less expensive linen sheets are also hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Sheets with the lace introduced as a band of insertion just above the hemstitched border are much used for the top sheet. The lower sheet is always of plain linen. Many of the new sheets have hand embroidered, scalloped borders, and fancy hemstitching in fashion.

The correct hem for a straight border is two and a half inches deep. If the hem is finished with a scalloped edge, it is a trifle narrower, measuring two inches. Even the inexpensive ready made cotton sheets have just above the hemstitching a narrow insertion of embroidery, which gives a pretty finish.

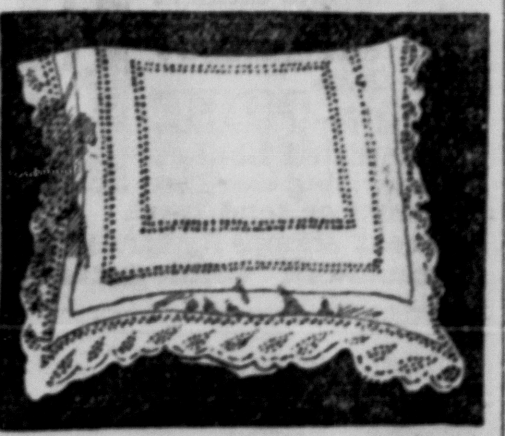
The finer sheets of linen have an embroidered monogram worked on the sheet in the center just below the hem. The monogram varies in size and design according to the individual taste of the purchaser. For a monogram letters 2 to 2 1/4 inches high are good style, while if a single letter is used it is much larger. A single block letter from 3 1/2 to 4 inches looks well on a sheet.

All the finer sheets nowadays are sold with pillowcases to match. It is really only at night that the perfectly plain pillowcase puts in an appearance. When the pillow is to be used, then the plain pillowcase is slipped over it. During the daytime on the correctly dressed bed the pillowcases should show the same embroidered design, drawnwork or lace trimming, as the top sheet.

Both the square and oblong pillowcases are used. Frequently the square lace trimmed pillowcase which opens at the back will have a monogram embroidered on the center.

Bedspreads were never more lovely than now. The white linen spreads heavily embroidered in white, with insertions of drawnwork and a hand embroidered, scalloped border, are in exquisite taste. They have a four inch hem. Other beautiful all white spreads show an applique of lace with the spread cut away beneath the lace design.

Among the novelty spreads just now in vogue are those of satin finish mar-



SQUARE PILLOWCASE.

seilles, with a printed floral design in colors. These spreads launder beautifully. The color design is introduced as a wreath in the center of the spread and as an inner border.

Colored marseilles spreads with a satin finish are pretty for everyday use and are inexpensive. They come combined with white in attractive shades of pink, blue and yellow.

Household Hints.

Broiled meats should be served as soon as cooked.

Grapefruit as a substitute for punch between two meat courses at dinner will prove a satisfaction as well as a surprise.

An excellent way of mending broken handled knives is to fill the old socket with rosin powder and, having heated the steel end of the blade, to force it into the rosin and hold it there until cool, when it will be found firmly to adhere to its proper position.

OCTOBER.

Now we're welcoming October,
Though in sober colors gown'd,
For she brings us newer pleasures
And enough to go around.
Now we get the cooling breezes
That give life a fresher zest,
And the time that's spent in slumber
Yields more satisfying rest.

Now the frost gets on the chestnuts,
And the brown their contents spill
To repay the weary seeker
Who has trudged o'er vale and hill,
And the leaves are being painted
By the fine artistic hand
Of J. Frost, who at this season
Goes cavorting o'er the land.

Now the hunters get excited,
For the day is drawing nigh
When with dogs and guns and game bags
To the country they will hie.
Many plans they're now arranging
To bring back a lot of game,
And each one of them is certain
He'll catch up with Nimrod's fame.

Now the sauerkraut and the wiener
Get the flavor long desired,
And the oyster, how'er eaten,
Is more ardently admired.
There's a hankering for slapsacks
And the other toothsome things
That were missing in the summer,
But which kind October brings.

Now the dance and play and concert
Fill the evenings with delight,
And the autumn girl is proving
That she's certainly all right.
There are many other pleasures,
And enough to go around,
And that's why we hail October,
Though in sober garb she's gown'd.

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Rather Particular.



Housewife—I want six logs saved two feet long, five logs one foot long and seven logs saved and split into small pieces.

Tramp—Madam, I think you need a cabinet maker. This is not in my line. —Boston Herald.

Severely Practical.

"Have you ever done anything which you think ought to command the gratitude of posterity?" asked the friend.

"Now, what's the use of taking up my time with such questions as that?" said Senator Sorghum, visibly annoyed. "You know as well as I do that posterity hasn't any vote in the coming election." —Washington Star.

Says Mr. Sourdrop.

"Yes, it's mostly bill and coo during the honeymoon," growled Mr. Sourdrop, helping himself to the best piece of chicken, "but after that I've noticed that it is pretty nearly all bill."

Whereupon the young dry goods clerk was seen to look thoughtfully in the direction of the schoolteacher. —Baltimore American.

An Emergency Muster.

Mrs. Dash—Mrs. Rash's friends didn't come.

Mrs. Cash—Dear me! Her ice cream and cake were a dead loss on her hands. Mrs. Dash—No, indeed. She rushed around in her own neighborhood and invited a lot of people she hadn't asked. —Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

One Contributor Less.

"I feel greatly encouraged and mean to try some more articles on the magazine editors."

"What has encouraged you?" "The fact that President Roosevelt may be expected to pull out and leave room for the rest of us." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Tip to Golfers.

Puller—But what ought I to talk to my partner about?

Putter—Her splendid play, of course.

Puller—And if she is a regular duffer?

Putter—Tell her what lobsters the others are. —Brooklyn Life.

Out of the Question.

Hoax—It's all well enough to talk of keeping anarchists out of the country, but they can't put a stop to all pauper immigration.

Joax—Of course not. How could our heiresses get their titled husbands? —Philadelphia Record.

Counting.

"Brains are what count in this day," said the enthusiast.

"Yes," answered the pessimist, "but there isn't much use of their counting if you can't put dollar marks in front of the figures employed in the process." —Washington Star.

His Awakening.

Mrs. Enpeck (who is seriously ill)—If I were to die, Henry, you would never be able to get another wife like me.

Enpeck—Whatever put the fool idea into your head that I'd want another like you? —Chicago News.

Everybody Against Him.

"Mr. Boobleby isn't very popular, is he?"

"No. The poor fellow seems to have fewer friends than a fat man in a crowded street car." —Harper's Bazar.

Desperation.

Wild Eyed Man—I want some soothing sirup, quick!

Druggist—What sized bottle?

Wild Eyed Man—Bottle! I want a keg. It's twins! —New York Weekly.

SOULS AND MOONSHINE.

Linda Found Out Her Husband Couldn't Have Both.

When I asked the moonshiner in a South Carolina jail how he happened to be caught, he explained:

"It was the fault of my old woman, sah. I'd dun been makin moonshine for over a y'ar without fussin when a-come a stranger who wants to preach at the schoolhouse. I looks him over and says to Linda: 'Reckon he'd better tote along; looks to me like a reverter.'"

"He can't be," says Linda. "He's come to save souls, and I want him to save yo's."

"I was powerful busy with that still, but Linda she kept at me 'bout my soul till I finally went to the preachin. That chap was a mighty slick talker, and he held us all the afternoon, and while he was holdin us in the schoolhouse his partner was lookin for the still. About an hour after we got home in comes a crowd and arrests me for moonshinin. I've bin lyin in this yere jail for five months, and I'm suah to git two y'ars in prison when I'm tried."

"And about your wife?" I asked.

"Bout Linda? Oh, she dun come down to see me a few days ago, and about all she said was:

"'Abe, don't lay it up a'gin yo'r pore wife. She was fule 'nuff to believe that a man could have a soul and a moonshine still at the same time, and she has put yo' whar yo' are. She'll know better when yo' come out. We'll go in for moonshine and let the soul go to grass.'"

M. QUAD.

His Weakness.



Visitor—My brother, don't you know that you ought to do people good instead of evil?

Convict—Dat's wot I'm in here for—doin' people good! —Chicago News.

One View of It.

"Oh, if woman could only propose!" cried the girl who was receiving attentions from a timid and bashful young man.

"If she could and did," replied her practical friend, "more than half the pleasurable excitement of feminine life would be lost to her." —Chicago Post.

One Slight Consideration.

"I have heard," said the philosophic person, "that defeat is seldom without some solace."

"Well," answered the Spanish naval officer, "of course when you lose a battle it puts an end to the danger of controversy about where the credit belongs." —Washington Star.

Lucky Error.

Borus (struggling author)—Naggus, I'm under many obligations to you for calling my last book "hot." It's selling splendidly.

Naggus (literary editor)—Great Jupiter! Was it printed "hot?" I wrote it "rot." —Chicago Tribune.

Too Much of It.

Medium—I can tell you about a buried treasure.

Patron—Please don't! My husband is always tooting that in my ears.

Medium—Does he know anything about a buried treasure?

Patron—Yes; his first wife. —Chicago News.

Said Lady Godiva.

"Oh, dear," exclaimed Lady Godiva a few moments before she was to start on her famous equestrian exploit, "this is the day I promised to go riding, and I haven't a thing to wear."

History records the sequel. —Baltimore American.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Miss De Pink—Why have you again asked me to marry you? I told you emphatically three months ago that I could never love you.

Suitor—Yes, but I've fallen heir to a fortune since then. —New York Weekly.

A Narrow Escape.

She—I'm so glad it's to be platonic. At one time I was afraid you would propose.

He—So was I. —Detroit Free Press.

Back to the City.

I've been away to the mountain inn And the music spot where they charge like sin, And I've spent my coin in the search for joys And bluffed my bluff at the social potes, But I gladly hail all the fuss and noise; I'm glad to be home.

I'm glad to be back where the people stop At the upraised hand of the solid cop, Where the folks go by with a vacant stare, And the drivers block up the street and swear, And the din of traffic beats the air; I'm glad to be home.

There's something sweet in the roar and crash Of the rolling street where the people dash From the crossings swift, like to hunted deer, And the 'mobile folk do their best to steer Past the heavy trucks, and I'm glad I'm here; I'm glad to be home.

I'm glad to get back to the crowded town, Where the street cars try to run you down, And the street glass bangs and blares, And the pedlar man calls out his wares, And nobody knows who you are nor cares; I'm glad to be home.

—Baltimore American.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

From Pare's Crude Invention to the Modern Work of Art.

The earliest known mention of modern artificial eyes—that is, eyes worn inside the orbit—occurs in an exceedingly rare illustrated work on surgery written by a French surgeon named Ambroise Pare and published in Paris in 1561. Pare invented three artificial eyes. The first was a wonderful contrivance. It consisted of a thin metal spring band which passed half way round the wearer's head, having on one end a small oval plate, which covered the orbit of the eye and the other end pressed against the back of the head. The oval plate was covered with smooth, soft leather, on which an eye was painted. It would, perhaps, be difficult to devise anything more inelegant or uncomfortable.

The second device was a hollow globe of gold, eye shaped and enameled, which was worn inside the socket—the first recorded artificial eye thus worn.

The third contrivance was simply a "shell pattern" eye, exactly similar in shape to those now used, but made of gold and enameled. Except that they were made of gold and enameled, the two latter were practically of the same design as the "globe" and "shell" glass eyes of the present day.

Pare's clumsy, trusslike appliance, and his two gold eyes, which were used only by the wealthy, were succeeded by eyes made of painted porcelain and colored pearl white, which immediately became immensely popular. Next came the invention of glass eyes, which instantly superseded all others and still command the public favor.

Glass eyes, which were invented in 1579, were well known in Shakespeare's time. In "King Lear" (act 4, scene 6), written in 1605 and first published in 1608, Lear, with crushing derision, thus addresses the blinded traitor Gloucester: "Get thee glass eyes, and . . . seem to see." As a strict necessity, Gloucester would have required globe pattern eyes.

In Shakespeare's day glass eyes were literally the finest productions of very inferior workmanship, the iris and the pupil being hand painted in the best style of that rough and ready period. However, as Father Time marched along glass eyes progressed and improved in make and finish, especially within the last half century, and now they have reached a high standard of excellence as works of art. —Chambers' Journal.

Bees and Rain.

Generally the bee stays at home when rain is in the air. When the sky is simply dark and cloudy, those busy workers do not leave their dwelling all at once. A few go out first, as though the queen had sent out messengers to study the state of the atmosphere. The greater number remain on observation until the clouds begin to dissipate, and it is only then that the battalions entire rush out in search of their nectar. A bee never goes out in a fog, because it is well aware that dampness and cold are two fearsome, redoubtable enemies. We do not mean, however, that the bee is a meteorologist in the absolute sense of the word. Its cleverness consists in never being taken unawares, for it possesses untiring vigilance. Often one may observe the sudden entrance of bees into the hive when a dense cloud hides the sun and even though the rain is not in evidence. —Los Angeles Times.

Virgil and the "Æneid."

Virgil on his deathbed attempted to destroy his great work, the "Æneid." The "Æneid" was not his favorite poem, although it is the one which constitutes his claim to the remembrance of posterity. He liked the "Georgica" best. It is said that the "Æneid" cost him eleven years of labor, and that he intended to devote three years more to polishing it and bringing it nearer to his ideal of what an epic poem ought to be. Before he could give much time to the latter task, however, he died, and in his last moments he tried to secure the book and destroy it. It was kept out of his reach, though, and subsequently given to the world as it was originally written.

Invention of Poplin.

The original invention of poplin is claimed by Avignon, France, once a papal see, on which account it was called a papaline in compliment to the reigning pope, at which time (the fifteenth century) this rich material was produced to supply the gorgeous ecclesiastical vestments and hangings in use. The industry was introduced into Dublin by French immigrants, refugees at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, who settled in that part of the Irish capital called the Liberties. The La Touche family established the first organized manufactory there, which commenced operations in 1693.

TOKYO A CITY OF PLEASURE.

In Some Ways Japan's Capital Is More Fascinating Than Paris.

Of all the lands in the world none exerts the peculiar fascination of Japan. Others have equal beauty of scenery, greater grandeur, more noble works of art, more interesting problems of society, writes David Starr Jordan in The Humanitarian. But none possesses an equal fascination. No one who has been in the real Japan which lies outside the treaty ports and the foreign hotels and railways ever could or ever would forget his experience. No one, if he could, would ever fail to return.

The great secret of this charm lies with the people themselves. They have made a fine art of personal relations. Their acts are those of good taste and good humor. Two cities of about the same size and relative importance are Paris and Tokyo. No two could show a greater contrast in spirit. Both are in a sense cities of pleasure. Tokyo is a city of continual joyousness, little pleasures drawn from simple things, which leave no sting and draw nothing from future happiness. Paris is feverish and feels the "difference in the morning" and the "hard, fierce lust and cruel deed" which go with the search for pleasure that draws on the future for the joys of the present.

No one who catches the spirit of Paris can fail to miss the underlying sadness, the pity of it all. The spirit of Tokyo—not of all Tokyo, but of its life as a whole—is as fresh as the song of birds, as "sweet as children's prattle is," and it is good to be under its spell.

The Murderer and Captain Byrnes.

McGloin was a young ruffian who had murdered a saloon keeper at a midnight raid on his place. He was the fellow who the night before he was hanged invited the chief of detectives to "come over to the wake. They'll have a devil of a time." For six months Byrnes had tried everything to bring the crime home to him, but in vain. At last he sent out and had McGloin and his two "pals" arrested, but so that none of them knew of the plight of the others. McGloin was taken to Mulberry street, and orders were given to bring the others in at a certain hour fifteen or twenty minutes apart.

Byrnes put McGloin at the window in his office while he questioned him. Nothing could be got out of him. As he sat there a door was banged below. Looking out, he saw one of his friends led across the yard in charge of policemen. Byrnes, watching him narrowly, saw his cheek blanch, but still his nerve held. Fifteen minutes passed; another door banged. The murderer, looking out, saw his other pal led in a prisoner. He looked at Byrnes. The chief nodded.

"Squealed, both." "It was a lie, and it cost the man his life. 'The jig is up, then,' he said and told the story that brought him to the gallows. —Jacob Riis in Outlook.

A Wonderful Memory.

The following anecdote of Mozart shows that he must have been a born musician:

When fourteen years old, he heard in Rome the "Miserere" of Allegri, and knowing that it was forbidden to take or give a copy of this famous piece, he paid such attention to the music that when he reached home he noted down the entire piece. He was enabled a few days afterward to check the copy, when he found that he had not made a single mistake. The next day he produced such a sensation in Rome by singing the "Miserere" at a concert that Pope Clement XIV. requested that he should be presented to him. Thus by his wonderful memory he was enabled to begin with success his musical career.

His Million.

An Irishman who had but recently arrived in this country applied to a Scotchman for a job. The Scotchman determined to give Pat a trial—also a little advice. "It will be your own fault if you don't get ahead in this country, Pat," said the Scotchman. "Twenty years ago I landed in New York with but one shirt to my back, but since then by my own exertions I have managed to accumulate a million."

"Faith, an' O'd loike to be after knowin' phwat any man wants with a million shirts!" exclaimed Pat. "He can't wear more than wan at a toime, begorra!" —Exchange.

Not in the Secondhand Business.

As Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the great wit, was entering court one day carrying his books and briefs in a green bag, according to the custom of the time, so of his brother barristers, thinking to play a joke on him, urged some boys to ask him if he had old clothes for sale in his green bag. "Oh, no!" instantly replied Sheridan. "They are all new suits."

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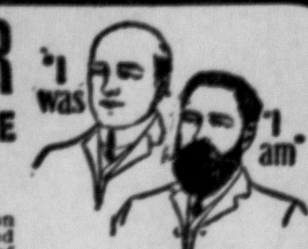
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We have constantly on hand a complete stock of Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Building Material. Short Lumber of all grades, and Low Grade of Dimension and boards at very low prices for Cash.

ACTUALLY GROWS HAIR ON BALD HEADS

HONORABLE CURE.



CURES DANDRUFF STOPS FALLING HAIR

Take three fallen hairs from the morning combings and mail them to Prof. J. H. Austin, the celebrated scalp and skin specialist of years standing and national reputation, who will send you absolutely FREE a diagnosis of your special case after making a minute examination of your hairs under his specially constructed and powerful microscope. There is no charge whatever, and in addition he will send a special prescription for your case put up in a little box, also absolutely FREE. When you are cured of DANDRUFF, which is the forerunner of baldness, and grow NEW HAIR, Prof. Austin asks that you tell your friends about it. SEND NO MONEY. If you are already ready partly or totally bald write and find the cure. WRITE TO-DAY to send 25c for postage.

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Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

East Bound	Arrive	Depart
No. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, Duluth Express	12:45 p.m.	1:05 p.m.
No. 10, Duluth Express	3:35 a.m.	4:05 a.m.
No. 10, Duluth Express	1:00 p.m.	1:10 p.m.
No. 54, Duluth Freight	9:10 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
No. 58, Duluth Freight	8:55 p.m.	9:35 p.m.

Arrive	Depart
No. 5, Fargo Express	1:05 p.m.
No. 13, Pacific Express	11:55 p.m.
No. 11, Pacific Express	12:15 p.m.
No. 51, Staples Freight	4:20 p.m.
No. 51, Staples Freight	5:10 p.m.

Get Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 55 and 58. Trains 12, 14, 11 and 12, daily.

Arrive	Depart
No. 12, Little Falls, Bank Center & Morris	7:30 a.m.
No. 11, Morris, Bank Center & Brainerd	5:00 p.m.

Daily Except Sunday.

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Laurel St. bet'n 7th and 8th.

Old papers ten cents per hundred tied up in bundles at the DISPATCH office.

BOTH WERE SHOT.

Exciting Duel Between a Game Warden and a Poacher.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 12.—An exciting duel was fought between Henry Schultz, a game warden, and John Cremer, a fisherman, in which both men were injured. Schultz found Cremer fishing near Trempealeau with a net contrary to the state game laws. When ordered to stop Cremer ran away. The game warden thereupon fired a revolver to frighten him, which was quickly followed by a return shot from a shotgun in the hands of Cremer. More shots were exchanged during the duel. Both men were shot through the leg. Cremer fell to the ground and was taken to the jail at Trempealeau, but escaped, having broken out.

Will Not Send Congratulations.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The municipal council of Berlin has decided not to send a congratulatory address to Empress Augusta Victoria upon the occasion of her forthcoming birthday. Last year the council adopted the same attitude because the congratulations tendered in 1899 elicited an answer from Count von Mirbach, court marshal to the empress, rebuking the council with reference to certain religious matters.

Decoration for Mrs. Porter.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—The sultan received in private audience General Horace Porter, United States ambassador to France, and Mrs. Porter. To the former he presented a valuable souvenir and upon the latter he conferred the grand cordon of Chevakat. Later in the day General Porter and Mrs. Porter took tea in the Yildiz park.

For a Sea Post Mail Service.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The postoffice department is arranging for a sea post mail service on the steamers of the Oceanic line running between San Francisco and Honolulu. This, when accomplished, will be the first sea post service on Pacific coast steamers.

Want Carnegie for Lord Rector.

London, Oct. 12.—A mass meeting of the students of St. Andrew university has asked Andrew Carnegie to become lord rector of the university, in succession to Professor James Stuart, whose term expires in November.

Cruiser for South America.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—According to a special dispatch from Kiel to The Lokal Anzeiger preparations on the German cruiser Falke are being hurried so that she may leave for South American waters Tuesday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

President Charles Kendall Adams of the University of Wisconsin has resigned.

The national convention of the Christian church is in session at Minneapolis.

Secretary Long has returned to Washington from his home in Hingham, Mass.

Creseus trotted a mile at Toledo, O., in 2:09 3/4, making a new record on a half-mile track.

Four men were killed in a head-on collision on the Santa Monica electric line at Los Angeles, Cal.

The first snow storm of the season visited Denver Friday night. The snow melted almost as fast as it fell.

The London Spectator publishes letters from Cecil Rhodes proving that he contributed £5,000 to the Liberal campaign fund on the condition that the British should not evacuate Egypt.

Ernest Seton Thompson, the noted writer on wild animals, and John Goff, the guide, who were arrested by a Colorado game warden charged with violating the game laws, were acquitted on trial of the case.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Wheat.

DULUTH, Oct. 11.

WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard 70 3/4, No. 1 Northern 67 1/2, No. 2 Northern 65 1/2, No. 3 spring 62 1/2. To Arrive—No. 1 hard 70 1/2, No. 1 Northern 67, Oct. 67, Dec. 67 1/2, May 71 1/2.

Minneapolis Wheat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.

WHEAT—Cash 68 1/2, Dec. 67 1/2, May 70 1/2. On Track—No. 1 hard 70 1/2, No. 1 Northern 68 1/2, No. 2 Northern 65 1/2.

Sioux City Live Stock.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 11.

CATTLE—Sales ranged at \$4.50 to \$6.00 for beefs, \$2.25 to \$3.50 for cows, bulls and mixed, \$2.75 to \$4.00 for stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.75 for calves and yearlings.

HOGS—Sales ranged at \$6.05 to \$6.25.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.

HOGS—Sales ranged at \$5.70 to \$6.05.

CATTLE—Sales ranged at \$4.75 to \$5.15 for prime butcher steers, \$3.90 to \$4.15 for prime butcher cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.50 for choice veals, \$3.25 to \$4.00 for choice feeders.

SHEEP—Sales ranged at \$3.50 to \$3.90 for choice butcher lambs, \$2.90 to \$3.15 for fat wethers.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.

CATTLE—Sales ranged at \$6.20 to \$6.55 for good to prime steers, \$3.50 to \$3.90 for poor to medium, \$2.00 to \$2.35 for stockers and feeders, \$1.25 to \$1.50 for cows and heifers, \$2.90 to \$3.75 for Texas fed steers.

HOGS—Sales ranged at \$6.00 to \$6.40 for mixed and butchers, \$6.30 to \$6.60 for good to choice heavy, \$6.75 to \$6.10 for rough heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.30 for light, \$6.00 to \$6.30 for bulk of sales.

SHEEP—Sales ranged at \$3.50 to \$3.90 for heavy, \$2.50 to \$3.15 for lambs.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.

WHEAT—Oct. 65 1/2, Dec. 65 1/2, May 70 1/2.

CORN—Oct. 55c, Dec. 56 1/2c, May 58 1/2c.

OATS—Oct. 34 1/2c, Dec. 35 1/2c, May 37 1/2c.

PORK—Oct. \$12.85, Jan. \$13.05, May \$13.15.

FLAX—Cash Northwest \$1.47, No. 1 \$1.45, Oct. \$1.43, Nov. \$1.45, Dec. \$1.50.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 8 1/2c, turkeys 6 1/2c.

BUTTER—Creamery 14 1/2c, dairy 14 1/2c.

EGGS—Fresh 17 1/2c.

WANTS BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

Afghan's New Ameer Officially Communicates With Lord Curzon.

Simla, Oct. 12.—Habib Ullah Khan, the new ameer of Afghanistan, has officially informed Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, that he will follow in his father's footsteps, hoping that the friendship existing between the Afghan and British governments will continue to increase.

London, Oct. 12.—

"According to official intelligence from the ameer of Bokhara," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Daily Telegraph, "the brothers of Habib Ullah Khan left Kabul secretly with their partisans the moment their father died, and therefore cannot be said to have acquiesced in the accession of their brother."

"Habib Ullah, indignant at their flight, has taken measures to defend the capital and sent strong detachments to prevent their return or to endeavor to capture them as rebels. He has further resolved to ask assistance of Emperor Nicholas and the ameer of Bokhara."

As bearing upon the advices to The Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg it is pointed out that Habib Ullah, in his letter to Lord Curzon announcing his accession, asserted that his younger brothers had sworn allegiance to him in a public durbar on the day the old ameer died.

BIG CONTRACTS TO LET.

Austrian Agents Will Place \$150,000,000 Worth in America.

Columbus, O., Oct. 12.—Carl Redlich, constructing and supervising engineer for the Austrian government, his assistant, August Braund, and his secretary, Edward Falck, are here with authority to let contracts amounting to \$150,000,000. The amount is to be spent by the government in building railways, canals, public highways, etc. The gentlemen state that 1,500 miles of railroad are to be constructed, canals to be widened and deepened, underground roads to be built in many of the ancient cities. A part of the contracts will be let in Columbus.

FIRST DEGREE MURDER.

Proprietor of a Hotel at Dodge Center, Minn., Indicted.

Mantorville, Minn., Oct. 12.—The grand jury of Dodge county has indicted Charles C. Hartley of Dodge Center for murder in the first degree. Hartley has been proprietor of the Dodge Center Transfer House, which was destroyed by fire one night last June. On that night he met and escorted to his hotel Miss Bertha Pelton, a school teacher of Kenyon, who was on her way to her home in Wisconsin. It is the theory of the state that Hartley killed the girl and then set fire to the hotel. Robbery is alleged to have been his motive.

FEMALES IN A RIOT.

Women and Girls on Strike Attack Those Taking Their Places.

New York, Oct. 12.—A number of women and girls employed by the Cooper Brooklyn company, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, N. Y., where a strike is in progress, were attacked on their way to work and many of them were badly hurt. A dozen policemen who had been detailed to keep order near the wrapper company's factory had hard work to quell the disturbance and it was necessary for them to use their clubs to restore order. Rosie Solomon, said to be the leader of the attacking party, was arrested.

MALES PREDOMINATE.

Population of the Country by Sex Issued by the Census Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The final census report on the population by sex, general nativity and color of the several states and territories has been issued. This last bulletin of the series covers the entire country. It shows that the males number 39,959,242 and constitute 51.2 per cent of the total population in 1900, while the females number 37,244,145, or 48.8 per cent. There is a slightly larger proportion of females now than 10 years ago.

Germany May Demand Satisfaction.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Germany has repudiated the contention of Venezuela that the territory of that republic was violated during the affray Oct. 6 at Port Cabello between sailors from the German cruiser Vineta and the populace of Port Cabello. In communicating this decision to Caracas Germany has reserved the right of presenting demands for the punishment of the guilty parties and for satisfaction.

Nebraska Bank Robbery.

Beatrice, Neb., Oct. 12.—News has reached here that the bank at Narka, Kan., was robbed by safe blowers, who used dynamite, and secured \$15,000, principally in cash. The bank officials asked that the Beatrice bloodhounds be sent and two were sent. Latest reports are that the dogs found the trail of the cracksmen and are far out in the country, accompanied by a posse.

Want Professor Shaw.

Brookings, S. D., Oct. 12.—Professor Thomas Shaw of Minnesota has been elected to the chair of animal husbandry in the state agricultural college, which also carries with it the directorship of the United States experiment station at this place. Professor Shaw enjoys a national reputation and is a leader of his profession in this country and Canada.

New College at La Crosse.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 12.—Articles of incorporation for La Crosse college, to be erected here by the Presbyterian synod of the Northwest, have been filed. The college is to take the place of Gale college at La Crosse, recently purchased by the Norwegian Lutheran synod. Several La Crosse capitalists are interested.

Four Instantly Killed.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 12.—Advices from Juneau, Alaska, say that at the Treadwell mine, on Douglas island, four miners who recklessly attempted to open a box of powder with a pick caused an explosion which killed all four of them and seriously wounded a fifth.

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Skins bought from Oct. 15th, until Spring.

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We represent 15 of the best "Fire" Companies, and use special forms to fully protect our policy holders, at lowest rates. Choice bargains in Real Estate, Houses to Rent, Loans Negotiated.

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\$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 50c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Johnson's Pharmacy, Cale Block, Brainerd

To Make a Long Story Short

these autumn days we will not tell you of the beauty of fine finish of our laundry work, but just remind you that when you want that delicate colored negligee laundered that we will do it just like new without injury to color or fabric. Our work on linen collars and cuffs—Well! 'nuff said!



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BUCK'S JUNIOR RANGE

full nickel plated, now on exhibition in our window, to any little girl under fourteen years who sent out the greatest number of our advertisements containing "Buck's Trade Mark," appearing in this item and present them at our store, neatly done up in packages, with the correct number contained written plainly upon each package, together with the name and address. Any little girl can get all the help she wishes. All packages will be placed in a box, and will be fairly counted by a committee of disinterested persons. Commence now to save your coupons. Don't miss one.

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